


## BIRTH STONES



January—Garnet  
February—Amethyst  
March—Bloodstone  
April—Diamond  
May—Emerald  
June—Pearl or Agate  
July—Ruby  
August—Sardonyx  
September—Sapphire  
October—Opal  
November—Topaz  
December—Turquoise

IN OUR SHOWROOMS YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND A VERY LARGE STOCK OF PRECIOUS STONES SET IN THE LATEST AND BEST STYLES IN RINGS, BROOCHES, NECKLETS, ETC.; MOST SUITABLE FOR BIRTHDAY AND OTHER GIFTS.

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Goldsmiths and Jewelers  
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5 CENTS PER LOAF

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THE GROCERS  
"GOOD THINGS TO EAT"

Why Destroy Your Walls With Nails?

WE ARE SELLING OFF OUR LARGE STOCK OF

## Picture Mouldings

At COST PRICE to Save Removal Expenses

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AWARDED TO

## White Swan Soap

AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION

For Quality Think It Over

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IT WILL PAY YOU TO MAKE THE COMPARISON

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## Dominion News Notes

**Sir William Mulock Denies Persistent Rumor of Cabinet Dissensions.**

**Mayor of Toronto Will Investigate Charge of Bribery of Aldermen.**

**Progress at Rossland Camp—The Ore Shipments From Phoenix.**

**OTTAWA, Oct. 14.**—Officials of the postoffice department will present Sir William Mulock with a farewell address. The postmaster-general denies that he is retiring on account of a disagreement with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues. It is generally believed, however, that he is disgusted with public life by reason of an intimation given to him that the government will not accept his idea of the nationalization of the telephone lines.

A number of Toronto parties have incorporated as the T. H. C. Yukon Mines, with a capital of \$100,000. Incorporation will be sought next session for another bank, to be known as the United Empire Bank.

Thomas H. Stockett, manager of the Western Fuel company, has sent a letter to Sir William Mulock appreciative of Mr. Mackenzie King's efforts to secure a settlement of the labor difficulties.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—Mayor Urquhart has called a meeting of the board of control to investigate charges against the alderman who is said to have received a bribe for his vote in connection with granting to Ruddy Bros by the council, a permit to carry on pork packing business on Ratton road.

Barrie, Oct. 14.—Alexis De Roche has been acquitted by a jury of murdering his wife and daughter with an axe in April last, on the ground of insanity. Thomas Hurst, aged 44 years, a former employee of the G. T. R., suicided at the general hospital during the night by hanging himself to a beam in a vacant room attached to one of the wards. Hurst was to have undergone an operation for amputation of an arm today. He leaves a widow and family.

**Ore Shipments at Phoenix**  
Phoenix, Oct. 14.—The Granby has again broken its own record this week, both for tonnage shipped and smelted. Shipments from the Boundary mines for the week were: Granby Mines, to Granby smelter, 14,445 tons; Mother Lode, to B. C. Copper Co.'s smelter, 3,241; Oro Deyoro, to Granby smelter, 40; Providence, to Trail smelter, 30; Crescent, to Trail smelter, 30; Skylark, to Granby smelter, 30. Total for the week, 17,999 tons; total for the year to date, 688,854. Boundary smelters treated as follows this week: Granby smelter, 15,946 tons; B. C. Copper smelter, 4,461. Total for the week, 20,407; total for the year to date, 709,917.

Galt, Ont., Oct. 14.—Three telephone girls went on strike this afternoon, owing to dissatisfaction with new regulations of the manager imposing twenty minutes' additional work per day. Three left and tried to induce others to join them, but failed.

**Rossland Mining News**  
Rossland, Oct. 14.—It is announced that the Le Roi No. 2 has obtained the consent of the management of the Le Roi Mining Company to extend a crosscut from the 1,500-foot level of the Le Roi into Josie ground for the purpose of inspecting the Josie at depth. The Le Roi No. 2 has had in contemplation for some time past the prospecting of its lower levels, and had arranged for sinking a shaft from the 900-foot level down to the 1,550-foot level. The plan to be followed of exploring the ground from the 1,550-foot level will save considerable time and money. If the ore is found, as it is expected it will be, it can either be extracted by taking it out through the Le Roi workings or the shaft eastward extended down from the 900-foot level and the ore taken out through the shaft. The plan that is to be followed was proposed when A. J. McMillan was manager of the Le Roi several months ago, but for some reason or other the negotiations were broken off.

Following are the shipments for the week ending this evening: Le Roi, 1,660 tons; Le Roi (milled), 210; Centre Star, 2,310; War Eagle, 1,140; Le Roi No. 2, 240; Jumbo, 200. Total for the week 5,760, and for the year 265,333.

**DOCTORS' STRIKE ENDS.**  
Hospital Physicians at Bordeaux Successfully Enforce Demands.

Bordeaux, Oct. 14.—The doctors in the hospitals who struck October 7th will resume work on Monday, the directors of the institutions having granted their demands.

**BARRACKS AT VLADIVOSTOK.**  
Arrangements Being Made to House Many Prisoners.

Vladivostok, Oct. 14.—Barracks are being constructed at Egorsel, a suburb, and arrangements are being made to receive prisoners there. It is desired to keep the prisoners entirely isolated from the population. Special baths are built and winter clothing for 60,000 men is to be bought here.

**ANOTHER FLYER DITCHED.**  
Fast Express Jumps Switch and Kills One Passenger.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14.—The New York flyer, westbound on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railway, went off a switch one mile west of the city limits shortly after leaving here yesterday. The passenger coaches were overturned and went into the ditch. One passenger, Mrs. John Musch, of Virginia, was killed and 14 passengers injured.

## BOMB THROWN.

Warsaw, Oct. 14.—A bomb was thrown today at the villa of an English manufacturer. The cook and gardener were killed and the house was damaged. The bomb-throwers then fled, pursued by the police. When close pressed, the fugitives turned short, shot and killed three policemen and escaped.

## WORRIED TO DEATH.

Scandal and Compromising Disclosures Kill Bank Shareholder.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 14.—Nervous prostration caused by worry of the Dougherty scandal and other disclosures compromising his bank, and fear of disastrous ruin, resulted in the sudden death last night of Nelson Burnham, a stockholder in the Peoria National Bank. He was 79 years old.

## AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

Probable Fatal Termination of Plunge Into New York Tunnel.

New York, Oct. 14.—Miss Vic Brunner and Miss Jessie Lloyd, believed to be residents of Syracuse, were injured so severely this morning that there is little chance of recovery. An automobile in which they were riding, plunged through an iron fence and into the tunnel in Park avenue and 33rd street.

## FATHER AND CHILD BURNED.

Charred Corpses Found Under Suspicious Circumstances.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—The charred corpses of Joseph Kantrun, 27 years old, and his seven months old child Anna, were found in a closet beneath a stairway in a three-story tenement in Jefferson street today, after the firemen had extinguished the fire, which is thought to have been of incendiary origin. During the fire a number of panic-stricken occupants of the house leaped from the windows. The firemen incline to the belief that the supposed incendiary was Kantrun, and that his object was suicide. He had quarreled with his wife.

## National Memorial To Henry Irving

Meeting to Be Held in London Tomorrow to Consider a Proposal.

Remains of the Dead Actor Will Reach His Home Today.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The body of Sir Henry Irving will reach London at 3:20 o'clock tomorrow morning. It will be conveyed here in a funeral car attached to the regular train from Bradford, accompanied by his sons, Henry B. and Lawrence, and Bram Stoker and the other members of his business staff and personal friends. Immediately upon its arrival the body will be taken to Sir Henry's residence.

Notwithstanding the request that no flowers be sent, several magnificent designs have already reached Bradford and been placed on the coffin. Flags were placed at half-mast on many of the theatres in London today, and the afternoon and evening performances in the theatres throughout the country during the past week have been in honor of the dead actor.

**Ellen Terry Prostrated**  
Ellen Terry, who is playing at Birmingham, is reported to be completely prostrated with grief, and did not appear at tonight's performance.

A meeting will be held in London on Monday at which a proposition for a national memorial will take shape. It is understood to be extremely probable that Sir Charles Wyndham will propose the endowment of a national theatre in Sir Henry's name.

New York, Oct. 14.—To actors and theatrical managers generally and the theatre-going public of New York, the news of the death of Sir Henry Irving came as a blow. Expressions of sorrow came from near and far. All contained the expression, that the stage had lost its greatest friend, and the drama one of the most marvelous of its interpreters that ever lived.

## EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY.

Further Violent Shocks Cause Damage to Property.

Milan, Oct. 14.—Despatches received here from Reggio, Monte Leon and Messina say that further violent earthquake shocks have occurred and that considerable damage was done to property.

**BARRACKS AT VLADIVOSTOK.**  
Arrangements Being Made to House Many Prisoners.

Vladivostok, Oct. 14.—Barracks are being constructed at Egorsel, a suburb, and arrangements are being made to receive prisoners there. It is desired to keep the prisoners entirely isolated from the population. Special baths are built and winter clothing for 60,000 men is to be bought here.

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## Organization Of Empire

**Sir Frederick Pollock Eminent British Jurisprudent Explains His Mission.**

**Suggests Formation of What He Calls a Central Intelligence Committee.**

**Distinguished Visitor Banquetted Last Evening by Local Bench and Bar.**

A NOTABLE passenger on the Princess Victoria last night was Sir Frederick Pollock, who, on making this (his third) visit to Canada, has ends in view of the highest importance to the future of that empire of which this Dominion is not the least member. The eminent jurisprudent was not at the wharf by a committee composed of the Hon. Chas. Wilson, K. C., attorney-general, Messrs. D. M. Eberts, K. C., A. E. McPhillips, K. C., H. D. Helmcken, K. C., and others, and was by them escorted to the rooms secured for him at the Grand Hotel preparatory to driving out to the banquet arranged in his honor at the Oak Bay hotel by the Law Society of this city.

Sir Frederick Pollock's trip across the continent has been made, as previously outlined in these columns, for the purpose of obtaining an idea of Canadian opinions in general with respect to the plan of imperial organization, which, devised by himself and a few others several years ago, is now taking on a definite form.

Seen at the Grand hotel last evening by a Colonist reporter, Sir Frederick very courteously gave the following summary of his scheme:

## Object of His Visit

"In the first place," said Sir Frederick, "our present organization has nothing whatever to do with what used to be known as imperial federation. That is dead. The old Imperial Federation league was dissolved several years ago; and, although there is now in existence an organization called the British Empire League, its aims are merely the collection of information, and involve no such practical results as the practical results as are included within the scope of our present proposal. This was at first intended as a new association, having definite rules and a sharply-defined platform, but we very soon found out that such a course would be more practicable in our case than it had in the experience of our predecessors, and the scheme gradually took shape as a proposition to form what I call a central intelligence committee, having a permanent secretary in constant touch with all quarters of the empire. During the past two or three years we have brought a good many to our way of thinking, our adherents now including a number of parliamentary men of both parties. We make it particularly clear that we have nothing to do with preferential trade or any other confirmed error of the past. Our objects, in relation to the empire, are of too high, too vital a nature to be confined to party.

## A Formal Constitution

"Our principal object, to put it briefly, is to organize the common business of the empire. It was held to be proved impracticable, and everything I have heard since I came over here has confirmed me in that opinion. We ruled out, in short, everything that it would want a big act of parliament to effect, because anything of that sort cannot be handled without being made a great party question, and we think, as I said before, that the affairs of the empire should be above party politics.

"Then, as we got further into the details of our proposition, we gradually found out how much there is of practical business in the empire which does not get done because there is no one to do it. We tried to get the best of the information possible on these neglected points. For instance, I have now been collecting as much Canadian information throughout the country as I could. Our principal object, to put it briefly, is to organize the common business of the empire.

"So far we have progressed towards achieving our aim to the extent that we have got our ideas pretty well together, as set out in a paper which I read before the Colonial Institute in London. We had a very good representative body of the great party questions, holding that our objects, in relation to the empire, are of too high, too vital a nature to be confined to party.

"We have found, however, that many people are woefully ignorant of the needs of the empire, and, through that ignorance, indifferent to the efficient and economical working of the machinery which runs it. It has been, up to now, nobody's business to attend to the dissemination of information on these

**Imperial Subjects**  
and as a result many things connected with the business working of our empire are in an unsatisfactory state.

"Take now, for example, the absurdity of the present naturalization laws. I have been told, since I arrived in Canada, that a foreigner taking out naturalization papers in this country does not become a British subject thereby, but simply a Canadian, and, should he go to another portion of the empire would have to get naturalized afresh in that country. But all I know of a similar anomalous state of affairs may exist in Australia or any other of our colonies. Surely the reasonable way would be that when a man became naturalized in one colony of the empire it should hold good in all the other colonies.

"Then there is the copyright law, which, in spite of the royal commission held on the subject a quarter of a century ago has continued to remain ever since that date in a most unsatisfactory condition. And then there are questions with regard to shipping and with regard to immigration. Why, I am told, that today, in order to protect himself, an inventor must take out no less than 28 patents in the British empire. This is not right.

"We can see no reason why the home government should not appoint a secretary of the empire.

(Continued on Page Two.)

## BERLIN STRIKE ENDS.

Electrical Workers Accept Companies' Original Offer.

Berlin, Oct. 14.—The strike of the electrical workers is ended. At a conference today of the delegates of the workmen it was voted to accept the associated companies' original offer of 5 per cent. increase in wages. The result is a complete victory for the employers.

## WEST INDIES SHAKEN.

Earthquake Shocks Felt in Jamaica and Cuba.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 14.—Two earthquake shocks of unusual duration and affecting the whole of Jamaica were felt here this week. The first shock was on Thursday evening and lasted nearly a minute. The second, the most severe, occurred today and lasted for a minute and a half. The undulating motion of the ground made some persons ill. There was no damage to property.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 14.—A severe earthquake shock today, following one yesterday, has caused general alarm. Several houses were damaged by the disturbance today.

## GRAND DUKE PUNISHED.

Cyril Receives Full Weight of Nicholas' Displeasure.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—The Grand Duke Cyril arrived at Peterhof this evening, having been summoned from Germany to receive the full weight of the imperial displeasure on account of his marriage to the divorced Grand Duchess Victoria of Hesse, which occurred recently at Munich. He will be deprived of his rank as aide-de-camp to the Emperor, of his commission in the army, of his uniform and his orders and other honors, and will be excluded from Russia. The Grand Duke will suffer more heavily than the Grand Dukes Paul and Michael Michailovich, as he not only defied the reiterated commands of the Emperor, but broke the canonical laws in marrying a divorced woman and his first cousin, and also because the Grand Duke of Hesse is the Emperor's brother.

## War Officially Declared Ended

**Emperor Nicholas Affixed His Signature to the Peace Treaty Yesterday.**

**Mikado Was Immediately Advised Through Paris and Also Signed.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Japan today signed their respective copies of the peace treaty, thus officially ending the war. Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, called at the state department today and saw Secretary Root. Unofficial information had reached him from the Russian foreign office that the Emperor of Japan had affixed his signature to the copy of the treaty. A few minutes after noon Minister Takahira appeared at the state department with a message stating that the Emperor of Japan had signed the treaty of peace at Tokyo.

A cablegram was immediately despatched to Spencer Eddy, in charge of the American embassy at St. Petersburg, who was instructed to inform the Russian foreign office that the Emperor of Japan had affixed his signature, and so, both copies of the treaty having been duly signed and each of the great nations lately engaged in hostilities having been officially informed of the fact, the Russo-Japanese war, begun February 8, 1904, with the attack by the Japanese fleet upon the Russian ships at Port Arthur, terminated today, October 1, 1905. The remains to be done to meet the official requirements. At a later date copies of the treaty will be actually exchanged.

## Notifying the Mikado

Paris, Oct. 14.—Premier Rouvier, acting on behalf of the Russian government, tonight cabled M. Harmand, the French minister at Tokio, to inform the Japanese government that the Emperor of Russia had today signed the peace treaty, thus completing the Russian part in the conclusion of peace between that country and Japan. Early in the day the foreign office received a notification from St. Petersburg that Emperor Nicholas would probably sign the treaty during the day and would ask France to communicate the fact of ratification to Japan. Premier Rouvier accordingly remained in his office throughout the day to immediately transmit the message.

Notice of the signing of the treaty in St. Petersburg did not reach here until 6 p. m., when the Russian embassy received a despatch saying that Emperor Nicholas had affixed his signature to the document and requesting that France be asked to transmit the information to Japan. In the absence of Ambassador Nelidoff, the counsellor of the embassy, M. Nekliouff, went to the foreign office at 7 p. m. and met Premier Rouvier, whom he informed of the signing of the treaty at St. Petersburg and requested that Japan be notified of the resumption of the diplomatic relations between the two countries. Premier Rouvier promised to expedite the matter and immediately cabled the French minister at Tokio to communicate the information to the Japanese government.

## HOSTILITIES IN RUSSIA.

Tartars and Armenians at Work With Rifle and Torch.

Elizabethopol, Russia, Oct. 14.—Hostilities have broken out between Tartars and Armenians in the surrounding districts and bands of them are firing on each other in the villages. Two Armenian and nine Tartar villages have already been destroyed.

## Portland's Fair Closes

**Lewis and Clarke Exposition Was Brought to an End at Midnight.**

**U. S. Congressman and Fellow Conspirators Sentenced to Prison.**

**Miraculous Escape of Five Men When a Locomotive Boiler Exploded.**

PORTLAND, Oct. 14.—The exposition closed at midnight. The work of wrecking the immense exhibit palaces and state buildings will commence immediately. Convicted by a jury on a charge of subornation of perjury in the land frauds, United States Congressman John Newton Williamson of Oregon today received sentence in the district court of ten months in jail and a fine of \$500. Albrecht R. Biggs, ex-United States commissioner, was given a similar sentence. Dr. Van Gesner, convicted as a fellow-conspirator, received a sentence of half the time but double the fine owing to his advanced age. Williamson faced the judge when judgment was delivered, giving no whimper for mercy. He was given a solemn lecture by the court for failure to set a good example before the citizens. Appeals are pending and meanwhile the men do not begin to serve.

Tacoma, Oct. 14.—Two small blocks of state tide lands, thirteen acres in extent, were sold today for \$49,500 at auction to the Commercial Trust Company and Whitehouse & Hayden. Tide lands to the amount of 160 acres, recently purchased by J. T. Woodward, of New York, have been deeded to the newly incorporated Pacific railroad.

Seattle, Oct. 14.—Severe storms have been raging for the past four days in Behring sea, according to advices just received.

Anacortes, Oct. 14.—In a riot here last night among thirty Japanese employed at a cannery, Hotike, the leader of one of the factions, was stabbed thirteen times and may die. Sacramento, his assistant, escaped without injury. The two are said to be prominent Japanese agitators on the coast.

Bellingham, Oct. 14.—Five men in the cab of a locomotive hauling a log train on the B. & N. C. last night mysteriously escaped death when the boiler exploded, wrecking the engine and ditching nine out of twenty-seven loaded cars. The front end of the locomotive was sent several hundred yards into a fence. The men were thrown violently through the windows but were not seriously hurt.

## A LIBERAL VICTORY.

Opposition Secures Yorkshire Seat From Unionists.

London, October 14.—The Liberals won a victory yesterday in the election of J. O. Andrews to represent the Harkstone, Ash division of the west Riding of Yorkshire by a majority of 298 over the Unionist candidate, George O. Lane Fox. The vacancy was caused by the death of Colonel Robert Gunther, Conservative, who had represented the constituency since its creation in 1885. The Liberal majority was fought on the fiscal and educational questions.

## NORWAY'S VACANT THRONE.

Prince Charles of Denmark Said to Be Accepted for Honor.

London, Oct. 15.—The Observer says it understands Great Britain has agreed to maintain the treaty of 1855, which guarantees the integrity of Scandinavia, so far as Norway is concerned, on condition that Great Britain's government will support the candidature of Prince Charles of Denmark to the Norwegian throne has been virtually accepted by all parties.

## THOSE "REVELATIONS."

Germany Loyal Accepts Great Britain's Explanation.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—The North German Gazette prints at the head of its columns this morning an important semi-official paragraph regarding the official revelations. It exonerates the French government fully of any connection with the so-called revelations, and accepts frankly the British government's denial of an offered alliance. The article continues: "We can state that Great Britain's government has tacitly sent her a communication of similar contents, and it was received on the German side with the same loyalty with which it was given. An incident between Germany and Great Britain has not been created by the assertions of the Matin. Moreover, Great Britain's communication was marked confidential, and according to the wishes of the London government it cannot be made public."

## French Effervescence

Paris, Oct. 14.—Public opinion has been wrought up during the present week by alleged revelations of Great Britain's readiness to invade Germany on behalf of France. These revelations following the Franco-German controversy over Morocco and the open declaration of Prince von Buelow, the German imperial chancellor, that he was favorable to a Russo-German rapprochement, created a feeling that France was the centre of dangerous enemies and coalitions. From the mass of contradictory revelations and denials, the facts stand out that the Morocco controversy took Germany and France dangerously near the verge of war; and that Great Britain while not officially promising military aid, stood ready to give France her loyal support. The bitterness aroused by the incident is incited by the calling of a special meeting of the association of the Parisian press for October 18, to consider charges made that certain journals are under the influence and in the pay of foreign governments.



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## Five Swept From Campania's Decks

Huge Comber Boards Atlantic Liner Causes Death and Destruction.

Most Unusual Occurrence Takes Place During Moderate Weather.

New York, Oct. 14.—Five lives are known to have been lost, and more than 30 persons injured, some of them seriously, on the Cunard line steamer Campania, last Wednesday, when a gigantic wave rolled over the vessel and swept across a deck thick with stowage passengers. So sudden was the coming of the disaster and so great the confusion that the officers of the ship were unable to estimate the full damage of the tragedy.

It is possible that five persons from the steamer may not constitute the full number of dead. When the Campania reached quarantine today ten of the injured passengers were still in the ship's hospital, some of them seriously hurt, and a score of others were suffering minor injuries.

The steamer was ploughing along under a full head of steam on Wednesday afternoon. A heavy northern sea was running, but the weather conditions were far from unpleasant and the big boat's decks were crowded with passengers. The steamer deck was crowded with merrymakers, and there was nothing to indicate an approaching disaster, when suddenly the big vessel lurched to port and scooped up an enormous sea. The wave boarded the steamer about amidships on the port and swept clear across the steamer deck, completely filling the space between that deck and the deck above, and carrying everything with it.

The steamer's side was buried so deep that the passengers on the deck above the stowage were submerged to their waists as the immense body of water rolled off then surged forward. All the cabin passengers on the upper deck were crowded in clinging to the supports with the water around them, and were saved, but the unfortunate on the steamer deck found themselves utterly helpless.

The irresistible rush of the waters sweeping toward the forward part of the boat carried everything before it. Heavy rafting and other obstacles which had been arranged near the railing to prevent passengers being washed overboard served their purpose only in part.

So great was the volume and force of the rushing waters that a door in the rail was smashed in, and several persons suffered broken ribs and arms, while more than a score were bruised and battered.

When the wave cleared the vessel the forward part of the deck was strewn with injured and for hours Dr.

Viriden, the ship's surgeon, aided by a number of physicians among the cabin passengers, was busy in attending to their hurts. In the meantime an inspection of the stowage was made by the ship's officers, and it was learned that five of the stowage passengers were missing. No further information regarding the result of the inspection was given out.

From one of the stowage passengers who escaped death or serious injury, it was learned that the lives of several children were saved by a stewardess, Miss Cotes, and a deck steward. The little ones were playing about the deck when they were caught in the swirl of water and carried off with the others. On the return rush of the wave, the children were being carried swiftly towards the open door through which the five who lost their lives had been carried when Miss Cotes and the steward rushed to their rescue and dragged them back to safety.

Wednesday's disaster marks the first time in the Cunard line's history of more than sixty years, that a passenger has been lost from one of their steamers by accident.

In addition to the names of John Graham, the Cunard officials today gave out the following names of stowage passengers who were washed overboard: Margaret Cleary, Mary Cosgrove, Nels Ekberg and Elizabeth Grundander.

John C. Hart of Ithaca, N. Y., who came over in the steamer with his sister, said: "When the wave fell on the ship my sister was about twenty feet away from me near the port rail. I saw her engulfed in the water so that she was covered from my view. Then the gate broke, and the water running back off the deck, dragged her with it. I dived into this stream and caught her dress. The water took us to the edge of the broken gate, where I managed to catch hold of a stanchion. Both of us were half drowned before we were rescued by two deck hands."

New York, Oct. 14.—An experience with the same storm which caused the loss of five passengers on the Campania was reported by the steamer La Savoie on her arrival here today. Last Wednesday the La Savoie ran into a northeast hurricane. Madame Calve was a passenger on the steamer, and when the storm was at its height the passengers were locked in the cabins, many of them badly frightened. Madame Calve appeared, announcing her faith that the storm would be passed through in safety, and she sang until her fellow passengers were again in good spirits. Among the passengers was C. Blondel, the French minister to Mexico.

## FATAL MINE FIRE.

Fredericktown, Pa., Oct. 14.—The six miners entombed in the Clyde mine yesterday as a result of a fire had explosion, have not yet been rescued. Parties worked in short shifts all night. The dense smoke made progress slow. Two entombed men are 1,500 feet from the pit mouth, and hopes of rescuing them alive are not entertained.

The mine is on fire, and the belief is general that the entombed men cannot be rescued in time to save their lives, even if they are not already dead. Two others were seriously burned in an explosion in the fan house, following the breaking out of the fire in the mine, one of them so fearfully that he will not live.

The imprisoned men are: George Kelly, Homer Harvey, Richard Marsh, Richard Moffy, Boni Lorenzo and Cesto Benardini.

Nearly two hundred men were in the mine when the fire started today. Its exact origin is not known, but it is supposed to have been caused by a wire becoming short-circuited and igniting the brattice work which serves to create draughts by means of which the mine is kept clear by means of air. All but the six named escaped.

Late tonight the attempts to effect a rescue were abandoned as hopeless.

## A Tip From the Bench.

Philadelphia Ledger.

"When Judge McCay was on the bench for the Northern District of Georgia, the attorneyship of which the President has offered Representative Carter Tate," said a Georgia representative, "a young lawyer secured the attention of the judge and told him that he wished a postponement of a case in which he was to appear for the defendant. The case was one of simple moonshining, but the lawyer contended that it would take several hours for the argument."

"I can understand all you will have to say in an hour's time," said the judge.

"I am satisfied I shall take fully eight hours in my argument," contended the lawyer.

"Very well; have your own way; but it will take the prisoner about three years to tell why he employed you."

## DENIES THE REPORT.

New York, Oct. 14.—John W. Brainerd, an attorney for C. Vaniper, said today that the report published yesterday and today of his connection with the cotton leak scandal was absolutely untrue.

## REPORTED ASSASSINATION.

Governor-General of Tiflis Said to Have Been Killed.

Paris, Oct. 15.—The Petit Caporal this morning publishes a rumor that Prince Louis Napoleon, governor-general of the Caucasus, has been assassinated at Tiflis. There is no confirmation of the rumor in official or other circles.

## FAMINE IN SPAIN.

Desperate Farm Laborers Invade the Seville Market Place.

Seville, Oct. 14.—Over a thousand farm laborers, made desperate by the existing famine, invaded the market place today, seized the entire stock of food and money, destroyed the market and threw the grain into a pile. The authorities hastily applied for military relief.

## CONFERENCE ON VENEZUELA.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Another conference between Secretary Root and M. Jussurand, the French ambassador, regarding Venezuela was held at the state department today. At the conclusion of the conference the statement was made that French patience, while exceedingly strained, had not yet exhausted itself. Another effort to settle the dispute diplomatically will be made by France before a resort to force. M. Jussurand will again confer with the Washington government before France decides to despatch her ultimatum.

## Organization Of Empire

(Continued from Page One.)

lary to handle all matters that concern the business of the empire, where it is at present nobody's business to look into the details. What we want in such a secretary would be a man well versed in public affairs, practical, and able to communicate and consult with competent people who can advise him and keep him supplied with information from any of the colonies or other parts of the empire. I am confident that there

## Would Be No Difficulty

in finding such competent persons, or any expense incurred in securing their advice and information, once they were convinced it would be received and dealt with by the home government. They might be termed a body of imperial commissioners and would consist of men situated in locations of which the permanent secretary would know, and where he could readily apply to them when any information of utility to the home government in administering the affairs of the empire was sought. For instance, the secretary might be requested to secure a strong committee of experienced men to report on the subject of naturalization. Well, such a committee's report could practically go direct to the cabinet.

"The main and important point to observe is that such a central intelligence committee as we propose would be directly under the prime minister and the cabinet. It would be a continual and reliable source of information and means of communication between each individual colony, or the colonies in general, and the home government. At present there are no means of getting reliable information upon numbers of matters that vitally concern the collective or individual colonies."

## Welfare of the Colonies

The central intelligence committee, organized as we propose, would remedy all this, would place the most minute and accurate details respecting any matter in hand immediately before the home government, and would thus enormously facilitate the discussion of both colonial and imperial interests and the advancement of the empire as a whole.

"By the way," said Sir Frederick, "I can tell you of a little thing which illustrates in a ludicrous manner the unimportance of complex matters in the relationship between England and the colonies. In sending children out here—not by any means necessarily of the Barnardo waif class—you have to consult no less than three forms of authority, the home office, the local government board and the colonial office, a most unnecessary amount of red tape."

"Now," continued Sir Frederick, "this thing that I have outlined to you can be done without any ambitious legislation, and without calling upon the various colonial governments to contribute anything to take any active part."

Of course, we should hope for their assistance when the thing is started; but nothing is wanted of them before. There is, in our proposition, no talk of compulsory contributions, or any nonsense of that kind. The main thing is that worthy people still support such ideas."

"Now, the secretary, when you have him, should also be appointed secretary or clerk to the colonial conference. In that way the conference may be made a permanent body. This would secure a steady and continuous."

## Interchange of Ideas

and information, not merely on new subjects, but further elaborating and bringing out the important points of the subjects discussed at the conference—subjects which now often drop completely out of sight between one meeting and the next. Of course such an arrangement as we propose would involve the strengthening of the representatives of the colonial conference in London. That, however, is a matter of detail which may be arranged. A reinforced colonial conference would be the best substitute for a council of empire, which some of the ambitious had hoped for, but for which, at present, at least, the time is not ripe."

"Some of us think that a reinforced colonial conference might fitly be a committee of the privy council; and we think it would be a proper and dignified thing to call it so, in view of the immense and beneficial influence it would have upon the well-being of the empire as a whole. However, that is

## A Matter of Detail

which can very well be dealt with later. "We are thoroughly well satisfied," concluded Sir Frederick, "with the information and advice which we have been able to collect in this country. I may also mention that it was while in England and in answer to me to refer to it when speaking in Osgoode hall, that I received a paper, forwarded to me, giving me word that in Australia Mr. Deakin, speaking at Melbourne before he was elected and made premier, endorsed and adopted our scheme in direct terms. This was most pleasant and encouraging news."

## Collins' Keeper Seeks Payment

Abandons Habeas Corpus Proceedings and Will Be Extradited.

Sheriff Wants to Know Who Is to Pay for the Prisoner's Custody.

George D. Collins formally ceased to fight extradition yesterday; he appeared before Mr. Justice Duff and his counsel, Mr. H. D. Helmecke, K. C., made application to abandon further proceedings in the habeas corpus hearing now pending. The order nisi made by Chief Justice Hunter was accordingly withdrawn, and then Mr. Higgins, for the State of California, said that as Collins had abandoned the present proceedings his custody would revert from Sheriff Richards to Chief of Police J. M. Langley, in accordance with Judge Lampman's order committing the prisoner for extradition to San Francisco on the charge of perjury. Mr. Justice Duff upaid this contention and the custody of Collins passed from the sheriff to the chief of police.

What Mr. Richards was desirous of learning, however, was who was to pay him for the expense of the custody of Collins. The sheriff had already agreed to Mr. Frank Higgins intimating that \$12 a day should be paid him for guarding Collins, and the counsel for California had stated that California was willing to pay what a stay in the jail would cost, no more. Mr. Collins said he was not in a position to pay D. M. Elberts, K. C., appeared before Mr. Justice Duff on behalf of the sheriff. He recited the facts outlining the awarding of the custody of Collins to the sheriff and asked for some direction from the court as to the payment of the sheriff's bill for keeping the prisoner, but the judge declined to express any opinion as to the responsibility. He did not care to state whether he considered the expenses under a habeas corpus proceeding were to be construed as extradition expenses to be borne by the state seeking the extradition.

## The Sheriff's Predicament

Meanwhile the sheriff is in a quandary. It is understood that he guaranteed the payment of \$2 for Collins' board and lodging at the Driard hotel, this being part of the bill he wishes to collect for the custody of the prisoner. He said yesterday he considered the State of California responsible for the amount. Collins meanwhile says he is not in a position to pay. He is out of funds, although he says he will soon have ample funds after his return to San Francisco.

It was yesterday morning that Collins sought to arrange matters. The time was drawing near for his departure. He went to Mr. Frank Higgins and asked what was to be done about his custody; could not some arrangement be made to allow him to remain in the sheriff's hands, he asked. Mr. Higgins said that the sheriff might be willing to let him revert to the custody of the police, who would, he felt sure, allow him similar liberty to that given him by the sheriff.

Then, together, they went to the sheriff's office to arrange matters. The sheriff was anxious to collect payment for the liability already incurred. Mr. Collins said he was sorry, but what could he do? Mr. Higgins refused to consider any liability attaching to the State of California, and, besides, he was himself without the necessary funds. He was sorry if his friend, the sheriff, was at a loss in the premises, but what could he do?

"But who is going to pay me?" asked the sheriff.

"The sheriff has guaranteed payment for my board and lodging at the Driard," said Mr. Collins.

"Well, the State of California will not pay for the maintenance of Mr. Collins at the Driard," said Mr. Higgins.

## Counsel Appear

Thereupon the sheriff said he would get counsel, and Mr. Higgins left. Mr. D. M. Elberts, K. C., was retained by the sheriff and it was decided to ask Mr. Justice Duff to define the sheriff's position with regard to fees. As stated, however, the judge refrained from expressing an opinion.

Meanwhile George D. Collins is in the custody of the city constable and awaits the coming of the warrant of surrender from Ottawa, which is expected to be forwarded without delay, and he expects to be en route to the Golden Gate within a week. On the arrival of the warrant of surrender, he will be turned over to Detective Gibson, who has been waiting here since July, and will be taken to San Francisco by the Bay City steamer.

A despatch from Stockton, Cal., says Collins has mortgaged a lot in that city to C. A. Harrison, proprietor of the Danahy hotel, for the sum of \$311. A Stockton despatch of Wednesday last says: "Yesterday there was recorded in the city at his request a mortgage made by himself and his second wife, on lot 7, block 33, Stockton City Homestead, in favor of Clinton Harrison, of Victoria, B. C., for the sum of \$311.04. The mortgage is made payable April 7, 1906, with interest at 6 per cent. Collins agrees in the instrument to pay the principal or not. Lots 5 and 7 are assessed to Charles McCurdy and contain \$300 worth of improvements, \$50 of which is on lot 7."

The mortgage is signed by George D. Collins and Charles Collins (nee McCurdy).

"There are several people who would be glad of a chance to get even \$50 for a lot in that locality. Recently a man let one go for \$50 taxes."

## SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE.

U. S. State Department Makes Public Russia's Invitation.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The state department today made public the invitation of the Russian government to a second conference at The Hague, and the President's response. These take the shape of two memoranda, one dated September 12, being an unsigned memorandum delivered by Baron Rosen to the President at Oyster Bay, and the other a memorandum dated October 12, also unsigned, delivered by the President to Baron Rosen in Washington. The first memorandum is a mere recital of the opportunities of another conference, with the promise to submit a detailed programme by Russia when the congress meets. The President's memorandum is a hearty acceptance of the invitation and directs attention to the fact that his previous circulars to the powers appear to be precisely in line with the Russian proposal. The last memorandum was delivered to Baron Rosen Thursday night for transmission to St. Petersburg.



It will pay you to look! The choice of good goods available here is certainly great. It is hard to suit a person who cannot find just what they want and the quality is so good and the variety so large.

Armour's Baked Ham, per lb. .... 35c  
Armour's Pork Sausages, per lb. .... 20c  
Armour's Pickled Pigs' Feet, each. 5c  
Good Island Potatoes, per sack. \$1.00

CARNE'S CASH GROCERY  
Cor. Yates and Broad. Phone 566

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

## DIED

ESNOUF—At the Royal Jubilee hospital, on the 12th instant, Ernest Phillips Esnouf, aged 27 years and 2 months, and a native of Jersey Island.

The funeral will take place on Sunday at 2:30 p. m. from 32 Kingston street, James Bay, to Christ Church Cathedral, at 3 o'clock.

Friends please accept this intimation.

ASKEW—At the family residence, Pemberton road, on the 12th instant, Isabel Julia, relict of the late Thomas George Askew, a native of London, England; aged 55 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence as above on Monday, October 16, at 10:30 a. m., and at St. John's church, at 11 o'clock.

Friends please accept this intimation.

## SONS OF ENGLAND

## FUNERAL NOTICE

Members of Alexandra Lodge, No. 116, S. O. E. B. S., are requested to meet at the K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora, on the 15th instant, at 1:45 p. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, Ernest P. Esnouf, to take place from the residence of H. G. Brown, 32 Kingston street, at 2:30 p. m. Members of Pride of the Island and sojourning brothers invited to attend.

W. P. ALLEN, President.  
JAMES CRITCHLEY, Secretary.

## GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART  
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

JUST RECEIVED!  
Woodburning Outfits and Supplies

Artistic Framing and Artist Materials Our Specialty.  
Mail Orders Receive Our Careful Attention.

## "The Art Gallery"

JOS. SOMMERS, Prop.  
50 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

## SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR THE SUPPLY OF

(a) Fresh Bread;  
(b) Fresh Meat;  
(c) Fresh Mutton;  
(d) Fresh Vegetables,  
to His Majesty's Ships at Esquimaux.

2. Tenders will be received up to Noon on Tuesday, 24th October, 1905.

3. The accepted tenders will take effect from 1st November, 1905.

4. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

5. For further particulars, and for forms of tender, apply (by letter) to the undersigned.

HOWARD C. M. BELLS,  
Paymaster, R. N.,  
H.M.S. Shearwater.

October 16, 1905.

## LOST ARTS OF THE ANCIENTS.

Many Abandoned Because New Knowledge Makes Them Useless.

Scientific American.

Not as much as we used to, but occasionally even yet, one hears of some wonder accomplished by the ancients which cannot be done now.

Not so many years ago it was quite commonly asserted that modern workmen could not quarry or have quarried, could not handle the stones as large as the monoliths of Egypt, and the writer has heard a public speaker of note assert that it would be impossible to handle with modern implements such large stones as were used in the pyramids, or to join them as perfectly as they are joined there; yet, when one reads of the larger stones than any of these were quarried in Malne, and some of the larger monoliths themselves were transported, not only to the sea, but across it, and erected in England, France and America, and there are individuals today who might, if they chose, cause the transportation to and erection in this country of the largest pyramids, or build new ones ten times larger and more durable. Pyramids are not being generally built now-a-days, because they are not in line with the trend of modern ambition; that's all.

It is very doubtful if a Damascus blade would stand up to a modern hand-saw blade, or even as much as the spring of a forty-cent clock; while the ornamentation of those wondrous blades, so far as the mechanical execution is concerned, can be excelled by apprentices and amateurs of today.

Of the "lost art" of hardening copper little is heard of late years, though one occasionally hears a whistling from the wilds wish that he knew how to do it as well as the ancients, and while it is perhaps regrettable that he doesn't, his ignorance is his own fault.

Many arts and devices have been abandoned because new knowledge has made them useless, and time spent in re-discovering them would be worse than wasted. The modern youth had much better spend his time studying the art or his contemporaries than that which is "lost."



## DAINTY COVERINGS

FOR

## PRETTY FEET

At Prices Ranging from

\$1.25 to \$5.00

AT THE

## PATERSON SHOE CO.

THE CITY SHOE HOUSE

70 Government Street

THE SHOE EMPORIUM

132 Government Street

VICTORIA

D. A. 272

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—Typewriter and stenographer, male or female, for financial office; work easy. Apply, stating age, and salary expected. Box 1010 this office. 015

WANTED—Would the person who took 2 parcels from the Windsor grocery store counter on Saturday afternoon kindly return the same and oblige? 015

TO LET—Furnished room. 131 Vancouver street. 015

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms (front) also one well furnished front bedroom for gentlemen. 43 View street. 015

TO RENT—Furnished rooms. 115 Menzies street. 015

## VANCOUVER HOTELS

HOTEL BLACKBURN—A. E. Blackburn, proprietor. Rates per day: American Plan, \$1.25 to \$1.75; European Plan, rooms only, 50c to 75c. \$1.00. Westminister and city trams pass door, electric light throughout. Free bus to and from hotel. Telephone 897. 318 Westminister avenue, Vancouver, B. C. 015

MELBOURNE HOTEL—John Gough, proprietor. Rates, \$1.00 per day up. Special rates to steady boarders. New and up to date; steam heated and electric light; excellent table. Guests receive every attention. Cars to all parts of the city pass the door. Telephone 1808. Corner Westminister avenue and Powell street, Vancouver, B. C. 015

THE DOUGALL HOUSE—Hotel Rooms, Dining and Grill Rooms. American and European Plans. Popular prices. 310 to 322 Abbott street. D. Burton, prop. 015

ALHAMBRA HOTEL—Mrs. S. Thompson & Sons, Proprietors. R. D. Thompson, Manager. Corner Carrall and Water streets, Vancouver, B. C. Vancouver's first hotel, situated in the heart of the city. Moderately equipped throughout. Midday Lunch a Specialty. European Plan. Famed for Good Whiskey. 015

## Assignee's Sale

Of Gent's Furnishings, Clothing, Etc.

The Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, etc. of the Estate of A. F. Lauder, Kamloops, B. C., consisting of Gent's Furnishings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc., is offered for sale by tender.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned, at any time up to noon on October 31, 1905.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated October 13, 1905.

G. T. MALLERY, Assignee,  
Kamloops, B. C.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

To all Points in Canada and United States

## 2--Trains Daily--2

Atlantic Express leaves Vancouver at 8:00 a. m.

Imperial Express leaves Vancouver at 5:15 p. m.

Through Tourist Cars for Toronto, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays; for Montreal, Sundays,



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# The Colonist.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.  
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.  
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

## THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada (except the city) United Kingdom and the United States, at the following rates:

One year .....\$5.00  
Six months .....2.50  
Three months .....1.25

TO ADVERTISERS—Copy of changes of advertisements intended for next day's insertion must be sent in not later than 6 p. m. each day. Advertisements (other than classified) for insertion in Sunday's issue must be in hand not later than Friday night.

### THE LATE SIR HENRY IRVING.

Undoubtedly the greatest actor of the English stage, and one of the most famous of the world's historians, is dead. There may have been tragedians, there probably have been, greater than Sir Henry Irving; but as a broad man in his profession—a versatile performer, a student of the drama, a reformer, and a constructive genius—he is without a peer. Tastes and judgments differ, and there is no field in which there is a wider range for their intelligent exercise. There are high class critics who do not hesitate to say that Irving was not a great actor, but that he created an atmosphere in which he lived and was magnified. All will agree, however, that he was a remarkable man, and to whatever cause the high elevation to which he attained in his career may be attributed, his greatness was without question. He was more than a great tragedian; he was a scholar, an artist in colors, an organizer and administrator of rare ability, and a man of singular humanity. If Carlyle's definition be accepted that genius consists in taking everlasting pains, Irving had genius. From the time he served as a clerk in the city of London and became infatuated with actors and acting, he pursued, with but a single thought, the one object of his life—to become, not a great man, but a great actor. He brought every energy to bear on his chosen avocation; he delved in every nook and rummaged in every attic of stage lore; he studied every effect of voice, of gesture, of color, of grouping; he sought the acquaintance of every man who could throw light on the problems of ensemble; he became, by reason of his industry and by virtue of his pursuits, an historian, a litterateur, an archaeologist, a color artist, an associate and friend of men eminent in these walks of life, such men as Anderson, the authority on costume, Alma Tadema, Tennison and Ruskin. He drew to himself the favor of those who loved art for art's sake, and was knighted in recognition of having re-created the stage on the basis of a learned profession. He gave it an honorable status.

Like many other great men Irving had modest beginnings. Despite the discouraging remarks of Phelps, one of the stars of his youthful days, he left his clerkship and took to the stage in earnest. Beside Phelps, among the few actors who inspired him to this step, were the inimitable Keen and Kemble. His earlier appearances were in the provincial towns, among which he toured in a Bohemian way with the old-time stock companies, the training school for the most noted actors Great Britain has ever produced. With many kicks and cuffs, through numerous discouragements and failures, and experiences in barn-storming, they struggled through to a sound footing and fame. The stock company is still the most worthy of all training schools for the stage. Irving toured with the well-known and well-loved Johnnie Toole, who still survives him, though wheeled in a bath chair, and, not a little interesting to relate, Toole was the tragedian and Irving the comedian, roles they afterwards reversed with tremendous success. His first appearance in London in 1850 was not a success and he again betook himself to the provinces. In London once again in 1856 he made his mark as Doricourt in that most delightful comedy, "The Belle's Stratagem," which he continued for years afterwards as a prelude to his great play, "The Bells," in "The Road to Ruin," as Rawdon Scudmore; in Mr. Boucicault's "Hunted Down," as Chenevix in "Uncle Dick's Darling," and with great success in "Dearest Than Life," "The Lambsire Lass," as Bill Sykes in "Oliver Twist," and a striking hit as Digby Grant in "Two Roses." These roles gave little indication of the memorable tragic parts he was to play in after life.

About 1871 Sir Henry entered upon a new era in his career. Mrs. Bateman of "Leah" fame had the management of the Lyceum, the home of his numerous subsequent triumphs, and with her he achieved signal success. Here he appeared for the first time in what many consider his greatest creation, Mathias in "The Bells"; also as Charles I, Eugene Aram, Louis XI and Richelieu, in which he was always a favorite and at his best. During Mrs. Bateman's regime he participated in great events, such as "Machbeth," "Othello," "Richard III," and the "Lions' Mail." And then came his evolution as a actor of the first magnitude. This was the notable production of "Hamlet" after the retirement of Mrs. Bateman, from the Lyceum and his succession to the management. Here he exhibited his

great genius for mounting and effect, and "Hamlet" was staged as it had never been staged before, and critics became sensible that a new force was at work in the dramatic world. "Hamlet" thus re-created ran for 200 nights. Then followed his marvellous successes, in which was associated with him the great Ellen Terry, of "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," "The Corsican Brothers," "The Cup" (by Tennison), "Romeo and Juliet," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Twelfth Night," and "Wills's "Olivia" and "Faust." The production of the last named in 1886 has been regarded as the most splendidly mounted production of the English stage. Since 1883 Sir Henry starred in America and in England behind many foot-lights and in many parts. One of his few plays that did not please the public was "The Medicine Man," which lasted but a week or two, when he expected it to outlive a season. It displeased both the church and the medical profession, though artistically a success.

The greatest wrench in Sir Henry Irving's stage career was when the Lyceum, his theatrical home and sacred to so many memories and cherished associations, was, at the end of his lease, changed into a music hall. His last performances were in the Drury Lane theatre, where on the opening night his reception by the public was unprecedented in the history of the stage.

Among the few who were associated with him in his halcyon days still surviving him are Miss Ellen Terry, who shone tremendously at the Lyceum. She was even more charming than beautiful and fascinated her audiences with her sweet voice, natural stage manners and kittenish ways. Her understudy for many years was Miss Winifred Emery, who, with her husband, Mr. Cyril Maude, until recently was delighting play-goers at the Haymarket. His most familiar contemporaries were George Alexander, Johnnie Toole, the late Geo. Howe, James Fernandez, declared by Irving to be the best elocutionist of modern times, the late Will Terriss, Cooper, Maclean, Bancroft, Buxton, Wyndham, Mr. and Mrs. Kendall and John Hare. There were others famous in his time whom we cannot call to mind.

By comparison it is very difficult to establish rank. By unanimous consent, we think, Sir Henry Irving had first place, on, as he was the first knight of the stage. The names that are naturally associated with him in international drama are Comeliu and Booth. In Great Britain in late years Beerholm Tree divided honors with our hero, and it may be stated with confidence that upon his shoulders has fallen Irving's mantle.

Sir Henry was never jealous of his rivals. He was too great in spirit and his own place was too firmly established. He loved all artists, he co-operated with all, he assisted all. Among his great works was the placing upon a sound footing of the Actors' Benevolent Society, to which many of the most influential men of Great Britain, including royalty, have contributed. From a financial point of view charity was his besetting sin. He gave lavishly to the needy members of the profession, none of whom were turned away empty-handed.

To Sir Henry Irving is due the revival of the English stage. His influence was great morally as well as technically. He elevated it and gave tone to it. He improved the conditions of the subordinate. He was a reformer and a creator. In his stage groupings and dressing he effected an absolute revolution. His eye for colors was absolutely perfect. Apart from his histrionic ability, his great genius lay in stage management, in respect to which he has set an example for and taught the dramatic world. In a word he was undoubtedly the greatest of his age, and we are not to see his like again—great, as an actor, in heart and in mind.

"He died as he lived," would be an appropriate reference to the decease of Sir Henry Irving.

### SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK'S VISIT.

We regret that the arrangements which were made for the banquet, which was given last evening at the Oak Bay Hotel, did not include an invitation to the press, and that, therefore, we are unable to present a report of his speech on that occasion. At a late hour a telephone message was received at this office with a request for a reporter to be present, but it was then too late to comply, even if it was compatible with the self-respect a newspaper should maintain in the matter of professional ethics, the importance of which members of the Law Society are in a position to duly appreciate. We had thought the time had gone by when newspaper representatives were admitted to gatherings of the kind on sufferance. If their presence is regarded as sufficiently important for the purpose of giving publicity to the proceedings, they are of sufficient importance to receive an invitation in the regular way. We regret the omission of the necessary formalities in this instance, as the Colonist is heartily in sympathy with the objects of Sir Frederick Pollock's mission, and is anxious to give his views the widest possible circulation. However, upon his arrival Sir Frederick was interviewed by a Colonist representative, who obtained a full and clear presentation of his case, which appears elsewhere. The Colonist has already discussed editorially the statements he has made previously regarding his mission, and there is really little more to be said from his or our point of view. We presume his address last evening was on the lines of his interview.

"The Apple Crop of Manitoba" is the heading of an article which appears in the Farmers' Advocate. Our readers' minds will be relieved to know that it is the crab apple crop which is referred to.

The Winnipeg Free Press thinks that reciprocity in the appointment of lieutenant-governors would be a good thing, if all sections were given an equal chance; but it is afraid that the East would not play the game fair. It says: "An Ontario gentleman in the gubernatorial chair of British Columbia offset by some leading Westerner in the same position at Toronto might have an excellent political and social effect; but in practice it would be found, if the Dominion government had a free hand in making these appointments, that the more populous provinces would supply lieutenant-governors for the whole confederation."

### OF LITERARY INTEREST

The favorite plan of authors seeking publicity has been to challenge attention by the individuality of their dress. The elder Mr. St. John was delighted to appear in the uniform of the National Guard with medals pinned to his breast. A certain Irish aesthete once appeared in the stalls of a London theatre wearing a jeweled brooch in his long hair; but he was anticipated in this respect by Theophile Gautier, whose many colored waistcoat was always the most conspicuous object in any theatre which he entered, and even by Disraeli, with his rings outside his gloves and his green trousers. It is said that M. Paul Bonnet also wore green trousers when he was a delinquent of the Latin Quarter.

Winston Churchill is giving the biography of his father the advantage of preliminary advertisement by showing the proofs to various journals. His affection does not stand in the way of disclosure that Lord Randolph Churchill miscalculated the effect of his resignation from the treasury, and that Lord Salisbury and Queen Victoria displayed sound judgment in dealing with the affair. The son makes free use of his father's correspondence, and is producing an interesting but by no means startling memoir.

A writer in the Standard, of London, boldly asserts that the intellectual level of English women has been lowered in the last fifty or sixty years, and he concludes on a statement that English women now-a-days read only the lighter forms of literature. They read French novels and plays, and sensational English fiction generally. Their grandmothers, he declares, used to read Scott's poems and romances, and they also read history for their own sake. Such girls now would regularly read Flaubert, Proust, Carlyle and Stendhal.

Dr. Douglas Hyde, of French Park, Ireland, the distinguished scholar and poet, is giving this fall on a lecturing tour, is president of the Gaelic League, a body which has done much to preserve the Irish language as a spoken tongue, and to create a new literature in Irish.

Henry James, the novelist, narrated at a Boston dinner-party a conversation that he had overheard that afternoon. "It was a conversation," said Mr. James, "between a young book clerk and an older one, occurred in a book-shop devoted to the sale of the most popular and newest fiction. The younger clerk approached the older one and said, 'I have a question, sir, a woman here wants Spencer's poems? Is it Herbert Spencer's poems? the more experienced clerk asked calmly. 'Yes,' said the other, 'what shall I tell her? Tell her we haven't got 'em,' said the other clerk."

Mr. W. Pitt Rivers has been asked how he points out that so far as he is concerned the opening sentences must depend upon the projected plot or scheme of the work. "Elaborate openings have gone out. No longer will readers tolerate the pages of description of the old manor house, with its winding staircases, its picture gallery, where, as it seemed to Emeline, the features of her ancestors looked down upon her with something of contempt; the sundial on the lawn is not granted a chapter to itself. The genealogical tree of the family has been cut, and it is forbidden to take up any scandal about Charles the Second; the heroine's departed mother may be mentioned, but only for the purpose of explaining from which side the family the heroine obtained her perfect and perfect and perfect beauty is, at the present day, not insisted upon, but the eyes must be right. A good pair of eyes showing steadfastness, loyalty, a proud spirit, but not too proud, overlooking that they will one day know tears, but for the moment dancing merrily—these will carry a girl through three hundred and twenty-four pages, and leave her at Holy Trinity, Sloane street, with six bridesmaids and a fully choral service."

Henryk Sienkiewicz, the noted Polish novelist, is now engaged upon an historical novel, dealing with the reign of Poland's hero-king, John Sobieski, the deliverer of Vienna from the Turks. Sienkiewicz, who has been called the Polish Tolstoy, was born in 1846, the son of a country squire. He was educated entirely in Poland, finishing at the University of Warsaw. He began to write during his college course, and since then has produced many works, of which Quo Vadis and Letters From America are perhaps the most widely read. He is a "prophet recognized in his own country," for his countrymen have the deepest admiration for his works. His country estate at Olszowka, where he now spends each summer with his family, was presented to him by his fellow-countrymen. In winter he resides at Warsaw, leading in both places a singularly happy and simple life.

W. E. Norris is an English novelist and nearly so well known on this side of the Atlantic as the critics think he should be. But those who do know his work know, and that he has a quiet humor and, second, that he employs a rare style which resembles that of Trollope. What is still less known, however, is the fact that Mr. Norris' humor is as ready at his tongue as at his pen, and that he is a devotee of Trollope even in his methods of writing, assigning to each day a certain number of words and, when that number is on paper, relentlessly putting down the pen for twenty-four hours.

The other day, Mr. Norris, so the London story goes, was twitted about this by so experienced a writer as Walter de la Mare, sometimes careless about his metrical feet, which often have a noticeable lameness. "You know, Norris," said Phillips, "the trouble with your work is that it's too systematic and methodical. Why, you measure out a novel as if it were a roll of cloth—measure it out, ead, with a yardstick." "Perhaps," Norris admitted, "I do measure out my novels with a yardstick, but it's an honest measure, whereas you measure out your verse with a foot-rule—and I sometimes think that your rule is a good deal too long."

### NERVOUS, SICK HEADACHE

Mr. O. Barber, Simcoe, Ont., writes: "I was troubled for a long time with headaches, which would come on at once a week with such violence that I could not eat or do my work. I tried many powders and quick cures, which did no good. About eight months ago I took six bottles of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I have not been troubled with headache since."

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Chapped and rough skin unknown where it is used. Price per big bottle .....25c

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Just arrived, New Goods, all kinds of Silk Goods, Curios, Bronze Ware, Satsuma Ware, Cloisonne Ware, Brass Ware, Lacquered Ware, and Porcelains. Please call and see our articles, and we will sell low price.

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Complete assortment of Whips and Rugs. International Stock Food for sale.  
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GENERAL  
Hardware Merchants

123 Government Street, VICTORIA  
AND AT VANCOUVER

D. A. 273

## Success by System

Simplicity is the aim of all systems of success. It brings the forces of business to organized form—Second of a Series of Articles on "Success" Written for the Colonist by Allen West.

The Canadian Pacific reduces its system to such a simplicity that when I first interviewed Vice-President McNicoll, he is at the head of the operating department—he showed me a chart that reduces every department of the road to the simplest possible part of the whole, giving clear understanding of responsibility, so that expenditure, any error, any detail can be reported at once under its proper classification upward to the president and traced downward to the trainman, or the trackman, or the shopman, or the telegrapher, or the stenographer.

Simplicity, yes, but the result of profound study, embracing the science of railroad building and operating. Simplicity in Business Is Reduced to a Science. Take a bank—the Bank of Montreal for instance. You find everything goes like clockwork. No one is hurried or flurried. Everything is seemingly simple, easy, and yet that great bank is a most complicated piece of machinery, simplified by human brains working out into system, devised by the men who have made it the great institution it is. And the effect upon the minds of those who work for the bank and those who do business with the bank is strengthening and calming, and calm, same as a soldier going into battle under a good general and in a well disciplined regiment, has a courage and effectiveness he could not have otherwise.

System in Business. In a store it is the same. The girl who sells you a pair of gloves is part of that system. It reaches out through the store to the storeroom, where other gloves await the sale of the pair you have bought, and will take their place upon the shelves as they come into the store from the glove houses, who in turn have their scores of employees working out glove specialization in a simple and orderly way that makes every stick in the glove you buy guaranteed by the workmanship that is in it and the machinery that is used; while beyond the manufacturer is the system that reduces to simplicity the gathering of hides to make the gloves, the hunting of the system which organizes your demand into supply.

And the store which gives you the glove with such simplicity and ease—you have only to hold out your hand to have it fitted, and then pay the price—comes to you with equal simplicity in every respect.

The Simplicity of Great Establishments. It says "Honestly we will deal with you. Wisely we will do our best for you. If you buy something you do not want, bring it back unopened and get your money. Our system places responsibility where it belongs—even upon the maker ten thousand miles away. Tell us what you want, and we will get it for you if we can." And a great railroad is equally simple and direct. It says: "We will open up the country and develop the land. We will spend millions doing this. Then we will charge you what is logically fair for the service of carrying you and your merchandise, and we shall derive an income that will pay what it costs us to do this and a little more—if we are fortunate. "Whether we make money or not, we will only pay what is fair for our service."

And when you come in contact with the big men who are at the head of the railroads and stores and banks, you find them just as simple and straightforward as the systems they have. I am thinking now of how simple the analysis was that Mr. William Whyte, secretary of the Canadian Pacific, furnished when I asked him to analyze success in the West; and Mr. William Mackenzie, when I asked him to tell me about the railroad building by which he is tapping the wheat wealth of Western Canada, and possibly conquering the world, and Mr. Hays and Mr. Morse, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, when they analyzed their railroad; Sir George A. Drummond, when he analyzed the banking system of Canada, and Mr. John D. Macdonald, when he analyzed the Canadian Bank of Commerce, when he told me the systemized way his bank aids in making success for settlers.

Simple, modest, quiet men, all of them. They impress one as being sincere; they impress one with the idea that the success-making systems of the

country are really not complicated, but are simple and easy to grasp if a man will undertake to study them.

Anyone Can Be Part of Those Systems. And more than this, they impress one with the belief that anyone who will become a part of those success systems by doing some one thing as well as he can, with intelligence, industry, honesty, enthusiasm and faith—faith in himself, faith in his country, faith in the system of which he is a part. These systems are making success for Canada, and for every Canadian who will get in touch with them. And it is simply a matter of going into these things with sincerity of purpose—doing one's best for himself, for his employer; the rest will take care of itself.

There Is Good Pay in Good Work. All the success systems I have ever seen provide ample remuneration for talent, for good work, for good workmanship, for good character, for industry, for brains, while promotion is certain for those who deserve promotion. And to get it you have only to be simply yourself, your best self, not deceiving anybody—you can't, anyhow; not relying upon a "pull," not scheming for more wages, or to "throw somebody down," not taking a moment to study the selfish side, but simply doing your best, being your best, without ostentation, circumlocution, self-consciousness or stiff-neckedness.

ALLEN WEST.

IF YOU WOULD  
SAVE  
GOOD MONEY  
BRING YOUR  
PRESCRIPTIONS  
TO  
TERRY & MARETT  
DRUGGISTS  
S. E. Cor. Fort & Douglas Streets

Smoke  
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Cigars  
Every cigar branded.  
Insist on having them.  
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A GIRL'S SCHOOL OF THE  
HIGHEST CLASS Corps of teachers,  
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TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 18, '05  
Three & Four Year Courses  
in Mining, Chemical, Civil,  
Mechanical and Electrical  
Engineering,  
Mineralogy and Geology,  
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Write for calendar to  
The Secretary,  
School of Mining,  
Kingston, Ont.

## BRASS HEARTH SUITES

Birmingham, England, has been aptly termed the "Workshop of the World." Certainly no other metal centre turns out such elegant productions for so little cost. We have just received from that city the first consignment of Fall Hearth Furnishings, consisting of some decidedly novel and handsome designs in

## Kerbs and Brasses

IN COMPLETE SUITES

Kerbs, Dogs, Fire Brasses and Stops—all to match.

The designs, while suggestive of the Louis period, have a distinct dash of the colonial—massive square brass rails, artistically set in diagonal fashion, in perfect harmony with the fine moulded brass bases and scroll supports. The dogs in each design are attached to the kerb, adding dignity to its appearance and of great utility.

## Comfort on the Hearth

Is one of the first considerations in the successful furnishing of each room. The effect of a handsome hearth suite is very striking—it adds a "tone" to the surroundings unattainable in any other way. These Suites are priced at

\$15, \$16, \$18, \$20, \$25, \$40, the complete set

## The Sets of Fire Brasses

Several new styles of extra three-piece sets—Poker, Shovel and Tongs—is included in this shipment. They are splendid value at

\$2, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, per set

## Fire Sets on Stands

Many people prefer these pretty Hearth Sets, conveniently mounted on a handsome Brass Prong Stand to match. Three new patterns only at

\$6.00, \$8.00, \$10.00

## The Bedroom Fenders

We must not overlook the importance of the less expensive—but yet just as useful in their place—Bedroom Fenders. We have them with brass or steel rails, black bases and bottom plates, which ensure absolute safety from falling coals. They come in three sizes, in many styles, at

\$1.75, \$2.25, \$3, \$4, \$4.50, \$5 each

## Coal Hods

Brass and Copper Helmet Coal Scoops, in plain or crocodile designs ..... \$3.50 each  
Same style in black and brass ..... \$3.75 each

Fire Guards from \$1.75 each up  
Hearth Brushes from 50c each

## WEILER BROS.

1000 HURONTARIO ST. VICTORIA, B. C.

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CALGARY  
Incorporated 1905. (Under-educational). A High-class College and Residential School for Boys and Young Men. NEW Residence, TWENTY ACRES OF GROUND. Climate unrivalled. DRY and BRACING. Boys prepared for Universities, Royal Military College, Ranching or Business Career. Fall Term begins September 14, 1905. Apply to REV. A. O. MACRAE, Ph.D., or C. STUART, Bartolater. References in Calgary: The Very Rev. Dean Paget, Dr. Herdman and Rev. J. W. Thirby, Victoria: A. Robinson, Esq., Supt. of Education.

## The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS University

VANCOUVER, B. C.  
HAD 25 APPLICATIONS FOR ITS STUDENTS during June and July. Its students CANNOT fail. Competency guaranteed. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Greek and Latin Shorthand, Telegraphy and Typewriting taught by specialists.  
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J. E. BARNES, Pitman Shorthand.

## Assembly Dancing Academy

ASSEMBLY HALL,  
PORT STREET.  
MRS. SIMPSON'S Thursday Class will reorganize Thursday, October 12, at 8 p. m. A class for Children under 10 will be held Wednesday, 4:00 to 5:30 p. m., beginning Wednesday, October 25.

## DANCING CLUBS

Parties desiring to form clubs will find it greatly to their advantage to confer with Mrs. Lester, as very reasonable terms may be arranged for either the large or small hall. A. O. U. W. halls; both renovated and newly furnished.  
EVERY CONVENIENCE.  
Phone B1089

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Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B. C.

Select Day and Boarding College for Boys. Senior Class personally prepared for Business Life, or Professional or University Examinations. Junior Class for younger boys 8 to 12 years. Inclusive and strictly moderate monthly fees. Phone A743.

Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

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Perfectly Reliable Dentistry,  
Perfectly Artistic Dentistry

And as reasonable as those three can make them.

Critical Examination with Definite Cost of work required given, and your teeth cleaned free of charge.  
FEES WILL RANGE AS FOLLOWS:  
Full Upper and Lower Sets, from.....\$7.50  
Silver Fillings, from .....\$1.00  
Gold Fillings, from .....\$2.00  
Gold Crowns, from .....\$5.00  
And all other work as reasonable as perfect care, best material, and finest workmanship can make them.  
OFFICE  
The West Dental Parlors  
IMPERIAL BANK CHAMBERS,  
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## BRUSHES

We cannot help praising the fine quality of our Hair Brushes. They are pure French bristles, solid back and a variety of woods, including Ebony, Rosewood and Olive Wood. Price, 50c. up.

### COMBS

In great variety...10c to 75c. NAIL BRUSHES Of Many Kinds.

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98 Government Street  
Near Yates Street

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For cold in the head, use Dr. Scott's Catarrh Powder. Dean & Hiscocks, Victoria, B. C.

Heating and cooking stoves. Largest stock in the city at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

## RUPTURE

Hear's Rupture Appliances for Men, Women and Children are absolutely guaranteed and strongly endorsed by Physicians everywhere.

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Ladies' Summer Dresses dyed suitable colors for Fall and Winter wear. Gents' Summer Suits dyed dark colors for Fall and Winter wear. Overcoats cleaned and dyed. All our work Guaranteed Tailor Pressed.

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FASHIONABLE PART  
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TWO LOTS  
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Stores and Dwellings to Let.  
Money to Loan.  
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TO LET—restaurant; first class, central location; fully equipped with new furniture, which can be purchased at a bargain. Apply  
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And dealer in Pickled, Dried, Smoked and Canned Fish.  
Consignments and Correspondence Solicited  
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HYACINTHS DAFFODILS  
NARCISSUS SNOWDROPS  
TULIPS CROCUSES  
And many other varieties of the most popular kinds have just arrived direct from Holland, and may be inspected at  
JAY & CO'S STORE, 13 Broad Street

## Show Cases

We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank, Store, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mantels, Desks, Art Glass and Mirrors. Order Furniture a Specialty.

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## Good Wine Needs No Bush!

AMONTILLADO SHERRY, per bottle .....\$1.50  
YE OLDE MADEIRA WINE, per bottle .....\$1.50  
COCKBURN'S 4-DIAMOND PORT per bottle .....\$1.50  
TONIC PORT WINE, per bottle ..... 50c.

**The WEST END GROCERY CO.**  
FAMILY GROCERS  
'PHONE 88. 42 GOVERNMENT STREET

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

Butchers', Cooks' and Kitchen Knives, Butchers' Steels  
12-in.—14-in.

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Two storey 8 room house, 2 large lots, garden; assessed value, \$2,800. Price now .....\$2000

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Importers and Dealers in Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods  
In Many New Ideas.  
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## \$2,000

WILL BUY A GOOD 7-ROOM HOUSE, JAMES BAY, CLOSE TO PARK AND SCHOOL—\$250 CASH, BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

## Heisterman & Co.

## Local News

Phrenological Society.—The Phrenological Society will hold its next meeting in the Y. M. C. A. hall on Monday at 8 p. m. J. W. Bolden will be the instructor for the evening and will review some of the previous studies and point out on the head the location of many of the different organs. The society invites anyone wishing to become a member.

Fruit Growers' Association.—At New Westminster on Friday the regular quarterly meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association was held. Vancouver was selected as the place of the next annual meeting, which with routine business and the passing of several resolutions dealing with the suppression of various fruit pests, was the business dealt with by the fruit growers.

Commencement Exercises.—At the Victoria College tomorrow afternoon the usual commencement exercises will be held. A comprehensive and attractive programme has been arranged for the occasion. His Honor Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere has kindly consented to be present, and the High school cadet corps will act as a guard of honor for the lieutenant-governor.

Pastor's Residence.—Having moved over from Port Angeles with his family, Rev. William C. Draken, pastor of the Lutheran church, has taken up his residence at No. 13 Bellerose street, where he will be pleased to receive the members of the congregation at any time. Mrs. Draken is heartily appreciative of the warm reception tendered by the ladies.

A. O. U. W. Banquet.—Arrangements are being made for the annual banquet of the A. O. U. W. lodges in Victoria, which will take place on the 27th instant at the St. Francis Hotel. Several of the grand lodge officers will be among those present. A programme is being prepared which will include both music and song, and the committee in charge of the arrangements for the entertainment promise that the affair will be one to be remembered in lodge circles.

Address Wanted.—An enquiry has been sent out from Nelson asking for information relating to S. B. Hodgson. Investigation reveals the fact that Hodgson, whose home is in Nelson, and whose parents now seek information concerning him, was employed by the Paterson Shoe Company for some time. About January last he left Victoria, and lately it was discovered that he had a boot and shoe repairing shop in Vancouver.

Dominion Parole Officer.—W. P. Archibald, Dominion parole officer, who has the supervision of the social and religious welfare of the men in Canadian prisons, is now visiting the penitentiary at New Westminster and may visit Victoria before returning East. Mr. Archibald is a man of the present, a warm heart, and a good speaker, and previous to accepting this important government position was a prominent officer in the Salvation Army.

Peculiar Death.—At New Westminster on Friday John Hume of Sapperton was found lying between the tracks of the B. C. Electric Railway Company and the Great Northern Railway, in an unconscious condition, and died shortly after, but what was the cause of death has not yet been ascertained. It is thought the cause of death was apoplexy. There was no train on the Great Northern since 4:30 in the afternoon, and the deceased was seen a short time prior to being found. Hume resided in Sapperton and was employed in the Brunette sawmills. He was about 45 years of age and leaves a wife and five children to mourn his departure.

Thanksgiving Day Shoot.—For the forthcoming Fifth Regiment Thanksgiving Day shoot, entry fees will be 25 cents for the whole or part of the series. Entries will close on Monday, the 23rd instant, at 10 p. m. Fifty cents will be charged for post entries. Anyone challenging a shot will have first to deposit the sum of 25 cents with the range officer. D. R. A. rules will govern in all cases not specially provided for. The secretary will be in attendance at the Drill Hall on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 23rd for the purpose of receiving entries, from 8 to 10 p. m. The committee propose to operate 12 targets and they also intend keeping the different squads up to time so that those who have to shoot last will not be handicapped for want of light.

From Labor Congress.—J. D. Mc-Niven, M. P. P., has returned from an extended visit to Toronto and other Eastern points. While in Toronto he attended the meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress, at which it was resolved to hold the congress next year in Victoria. The date on which it will be held, Mr. Mc-Niven says, will be some time early in September, as though it was not held till the 18th of that month this year, the date was found to be inconveniently late. On leaving Toronto Mr. Mc-Niven visited his old home in Barrie, Ont., where he spent a couple of weeks. He then turned his attention to the prairies, being desirous of visiting old scenes and friends, as he spent some ten years in Winnipeg around the 80's.

A number of nice furnished rooms to rent by the month at Hotel Davins. Moderate prices.

If you are leaving town by boat or train, ring up 'Phone 249 and have your baggage promptly delivered by Pacific Transfer Co.

Fire guards, 36x30, at Cheapside.

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## Sashes, Doors and Wood Work

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Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Lath, Shingles, Turning and Band Sawing.  
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## For Lumber, Sash Doors

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MILL, OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C. P. O. BOX 628.

## FUNERAL NOTICE



Members of the above Order are requested to meet at Eagle Hall at 1:45 p. m. sharp on Sunday, October 15, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, E. P. ESNARD.  
HENRY F. W. BEHNSEN, W. President.  
FRANK LE ROY, W. Secretary.

Harvest Services.—Special harvest thanksgiving services will be held in St. James' church on Thursday next. Choral evensong will be held at 8, for which special music is being prepared. The preacher will be Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard of St. John's church.

Rumor Revived.—The rumor is revived that Messrs. T. Edson & Co. are negotiating for the purchase of the Sehl property on Government street. When questioned in reference to the matter, H. R. Ella, an executor of the Sehl estate, declared there was nothing for publication.

Scottish Concert.—The programme of the Scottish entertainment to be given in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on the evening of Tuesday, the 24th, contains the following names of well known local artists: Mrs. Staneland, Mrs. Burnett, Miss Sehl, Miss Bishop, Miss Cameron, Miss Claire McGregor, Mr. Herbert Kent, Mr. D. B. Christopher, Mr. A. Longfield, Mr. Jesse Leitch, Mr. P. Gordon, Mr. W. K. Houston, Mr. W. N. Allan and others.

Want Improved Fenders.—The Vancouver Province says: "His Worship the Mayor is writing the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, urging the adoption of the Jenkins street car fender, in view of the recent fatal accident and the rapid growth of street traffic. The patent in question is highly recommended. After a five months' thorough test, the Jenkins fender has been officially adopted by the Ontario government for all street railways in that province."

Sale of Work.—The Ladies' Aid society of the first Presbyterian church will hold their annual sale of work on Tuesday afternoon and evening next in the school room of the church. The ladies have been hard at work for many months and large quantities of plain and fancy articles will be offered for sale. Truly decorative and useful articles to be erected into an Oriental bazaar for the occasion. Patrons will find articles suitable for all sorts and conditions of men, women and children, articles suitable for presents now and for the Christmas season, as well as wearing apparel and household effects. There will be the usual confectionery stand, fish ponds and other attractions for the young and old, to conclude with a grand rummage sale. During the evening music will be discoursed by Mrs. Thain and Mr. Favett.

Millions of Salmon Ova.—W. A. Johnson, superintendent of the Bon Accord hatchery, was interviewed at New Westminster regarding the last batch of salmon ova he got from the new hatchery at Pemberton Meadows. He brought 2,500,000, making 4,500,000 all told, from that source, and landed them in good condition at Bon Accord. The ova had to be carried on horseback for 33 miles, as for 25 miles the waterway is a raging torrent. From the head of Harrison Lake to Bon Accord, however, is plain sailing, and the hatchery is now in full operation. The hatchery is credited with having secured 27,000,000 ova this season, his hatchery being full. Besides those supplied to Bon Accord, he will send 5,000,000 to the Harrison hatchery. The latter is only now beginning to get its local supply. The hatchery at Shuswap is filled up several weeks ago. Apparently there is no shortage of ova this season, and if all goes well the largely increased output of the hatcheries should be reflected in the big run of salmon four years hence.

D. W. Higgins' new book of local tales, "The Passing of a Race," now on sale. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Is your light unsatisfactory? If it is Brass Fire-Irons at Cheapside.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

## CAMPBELL'S

## NEW SKIRTS FOR LADIES and MISSES

These New Skirts are just the kind, most suited for out-of-door wear during the Autumn weather.

## New Coats and Suits

THE SMARTEST 1905 STYLES

All that is correct in the world of fashion is being shown at our store and the prices are positively the lowest, quality and style considered.

## Other New Arrivals

New Fall Underwear, New Hosiery, New Fur Lined Gloves, New Neckwear and Belts, Children's Bearskin Coats, New Styles.



## Good Watches

To meet the increasing demand for a good watch at a low price, we have imported a large number of specially made 16 size movements. In Nickel, Gun Metal and Silver Open Face Cases, which we offer at the astonishingly low figure of \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$5.00 each. They have lever escapements, are well made in every respect, and warranted to be good timekeepers. We shall be pleased to have you call and examine them.

## C. E. REDFERN

P.O. Box 93. 43 Government St. 'Phone 118

## WHETHER.....

## "HUMPING"

on the track or riding for pleasure, your wheel should be just right, and putting wheels right is where we shine. Any kind of bicycle repaired skilfully and at reasonable prices. See our stock of Lamps, English oil and candle, also Acetylene Lamps, 50c. and up.

## THOS. PLIMLEY

Opposite P. O. VICTORIA, B. C. Central Cycle Depot

## AH WING & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS,

160 Government Street

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW STOCK OF CHOICE NEW FALL AND WINTER SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS. PRICES VERY REASONABLE. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS MADE UP IN THE LATEST STYLES. A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. GIVE US A TRIAL.

## FOUND

A goodly number of Victoria people have found out what Emdin is, and have ordered it put into their kitchens and bathrooms.

Come in and find out for yourself, and we know you will order some

## WILLIAMS & MELLIS

'Phone 758 28 Broad Street

## Without an Exception

WE WILL GIVE YOU AN IDEA WHAT WE HAVE AND WHAT WE CONSIDER THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

Scotch Tweeds, English Worsteds, Blue and Black Serges, Guaranteed, Black and Dark Grey Cheviot Overcoatings, Worsted and Tweed Trousers, Fancy Vestings, Harris Tweeds and Homespun

For Norfolk Suits and Knickers

We guarantee every garment to be a perfect fit and of the latest fashion. It is cheaper for you to get your clothes made than to buy them ready-made. We can convince you that it is so.

## PEDEN'S

Merchant Tailor 36 Fort Street

Use telephone to Vancouver.

Use telephone to Chilliwack.



Tennyson—The Ten Cent Triumph.

**"LORD TENNYSON"**

Peer of 10c Cigars

S. DAVIS &amp; SONS, Montreal

**SILVER KING TO BE DEVELOPED****Another Rich Windy Arm Property to Be Among Shippers Next Summer.**

A Shagway correspondent writing under date of October 9, says: Development work will begin on the Silver King group of claims in the Windy Arm mining district at once, and a shipment of ore will be secured from the property this season. This announcement was made by Thomas M. Daulton of Seattle, who passed through Shagway on his way to Conrad city yesterday.

Early next spring a tramway is to be put in and the property worked with a large force of men. In speaking of his plans, Mr. Daulton said: "It is proposed to build houses at the tunnel on the Silver King and begin taking out ore at once. A sample shipment will be extracted this fall, and next year the shipments will be as large as we can make them. R. N. Riblet of Spokane, the tramwayman, will come up here again before long for the various Conrad companies, and he will make an estimate of the cost of a tram to the Silver King, and we will in all probability make a

contract with him to instal an aerial tramway for us." Assays from the various veins in the properties of the Silver King group run from \$87.50 to more than \$400 per ton. A despatch received here from Caribou yesterday says:

"The sale of the Dale property to T. M. Daulton of Seattle was consummated last night at this place. The consideration was \$200,000. Dale and Fleming each received \$2,500 down. The Dale property is among the group of claims in the Windy Arm country."

Frank Phiscator, well known mine operator of the Yukon, has shown that he still has much faith in the future of the Klondike. He has bought claim No. 7 above discovery on Bonanza from Reese & McDonald, and claims Nos. 4 and 7 El Dorado from Washburn & Co., the lucky laymen. In connection with his original claim, Mr. Phiscator will work the new property and continue to be one of the biggest creek operators in the Yukon.

Recent arrivals from up the Stewart, in the Klondike, report that a number of men are going into the Barker Creek district to work for the winter. Most of them will work on Barker creek proper. Eight to ten outfits have been taken to Barker of late Barker creek was struck some time ago, but never has created any widespread sensation. A number of persistent and hopeful miners have worked there, and for all that is known some big surprises may be sprung from that district. A number of smaller tributaries of the Stewart, which have been little known beyond the Stewart basin, have kept the attention of steady prospectors for some time, and it is expected that good pay will come from there at any time.

Advices from Grand Forks in the Klondike says that present indications are that Victoria Gulch, which is in that neighborhood, will be quite extensively worked so far as known number fifteen.

**RUSSIAN LABOR TROUBLES.**

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—The storm centre of political and labor agitation may next week be transferred from Moscow to St. Petersburg, where the printers and the employees of several large establishments are now debating the question of a strike. A strike of printers has been declared in Moscow, and the printers of Saratoff and no newspapers are being printed. A bomb was thrown today, but there were no fatalities. The printers of St. Petersburg will hold a general assembly tomorrow, at which delegates from Moscow will be present. It will be determined by the assembly whether a strike shall be called.

The employees of the big Baltic and Nevsky shipyards are on the verge of a walkout. A majority of the St. Petersburg workmen apparently are desirous of continuing work, but if a strike is declared they are apt to be forced to join it. Work has been resumed in several factories in Moscow, and others will reopen on Monday, but the strikes of the printers and in some of the factories may drag on for several weeks, with a constant liability of minor disturbances between the police and the workmen.

**Make Your Own Maple Syrup****No Cooking at Home No Trouble**

WE WANT EVERY HOUSEWIFE TO MAKE HER OWN MAPLE SYRUP OF PURE SUGAR AT HALF THE COST FOR WHICH IT CAN BE BOUGHT. TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, WE ARE GIVING AWAY AT OUR

**MAPLEINE****THE NEW MAPLE SAP**

Crescent Mapleine contains in condensed and convenient form the essential features of the finest Maple sap, combining delicacy of flavor with fullest strength. It is also a new and delicious flavoring for cakes, candies, frostings, bionbons, ice cream. By using Mapleine you buy your own sugar and simply add hot water.

**MADE WITH MAPLEINE**

The actual cost of one gallon Maple Syrup is:

1-ounce Bottle Crescent Mapleine (sold by grocers).....25c  
7 Pounds Sugar.....49c

Total Cost Per Gallon.....74c

Write to-day and obtain a Free Sample Bottle at our expense. Just fill out this coupon, enclose 2-cent stamp to defray postage, and we will mail you sufficient Crescent Mapleine to make 1 pint of Pure Maple Syrup.

Or 2-oz. bottles can be obtained (50c) at your dealers or Radiger & Janion, Brokers, Victoria. A 2-oz. bottle is sufficient to make two gallons of delicious Maple Syrup.

**CUT OUT HERE****CRESCENT MFG. CO., Seattle, Wash., U. S. A.**

Gentlemen—Enclosed please find 2-cent stamp, for which send me free sample of Crescent Mapleine, sufficient to make 1 pint Maple Syrup, with full directions for use.

Name.....  
Town..... Province.....

**CITY CHURCHES**

**Christ Church Cathedral.**  
The services for the day are: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and ante-communion, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. The preachers for the day are: morning, Canon Beaudouin; evening, the Bishop of the diocese.  
The music for the day follows:  
Morning.  
Voluntary—Andante..... Thorne  
Venite..... Sir J. Stainer  
Psalm for 15th Morning, Cathedral Psalter  
Te Deum..... J. T. Field  
Benedictus..... Mrs. Harpely  
Kyrie..... E. H. Russell  
Hymns..... 261, 161, 229  
Voluntary—Elevation..... Batsie  
Evening.  
Voluntary—Reverie..... Page  
Processional Hymn..... 391  
Psalm for 15th Evening, Cathedral Psalter  
Magnificat..... J. H. Maunier  
Nunc Dimittis..... J. H. Maunier  
Anthem—"Praise Ye the Father"..... Gounod  
Hymns..... 21, 604  
Vesper Hymn..... M. S.  
Recessional Hymn..... 274  
Voluntary—March..... Marchant

**St. John's.**  
Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard will preach in the evening, and the Rev. Percival Jenms in the morning.  
The music for the day follows:  
Morning.  
Organ—Prelude..... Tours  
Venite..... Stainer  
Psalm for 15th Morning, Cathedral Psalter  
Te Deum..... Woodward  
Jubilate..... Goudson  
Hymns..... 157, 229  
Organ—Allegro..... Tours

**Organ—Virginia's Prayer.** Messner  
Psalm for 15th Evening, Cath. Psalter  
Magnificat..... Battsiehill  
Nunc Dimittis..... 261, 161, 229  
Vesper Hymn..... 21, 604  
Organ—Cathedral..... Faure

**St. Barnabas Church.**  
There will be a rehearsal of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m. on 10:30 a. m.; eucharist at 11 a. m.; eucharist at 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. E. G. Miller, being the preacher. Morning subject, "The eucharist for the evening subject, "The eucharist." All seats free.  
The musical arrangements are as follows:  
Morning.  
Organ—Andante..... Spohr  
Communion Service..... Simper in D  
Offertory Anthem..... Barnby  
Hymns..... 238, 315, 261  
Nunc Dimittis..... St. John  
Organ—"Behold the Kingdom of God"..... Handel  
Evening.  
Organ—Pastorale..... Scherzetta  
Psalm..... Cathedral Psalter  
Magnificat..... Battsiehill  
Nunc Dimittis..... Dr. Monk  
Hymns..... 528, 274, 24  
Vesper Hymn..... M. S.  
Organ—"Now Father We Commend"..... Merkel

**Church of Our Lord.**  
Rev. J. H. Sweet, rector. Holy communion at 8 a. m., ante-communion and sermon at 11 a. m., evening and sermon at 7 p. m.  
The music for the day follows:  
Morning.  
Organ—Andante..... Voluntary  
Venite and Psalm..... Cathedral Psalter  
Te Deum—1st Setting..... Cathedral Psalter  
Benedictus..... 2  
Hymns..... 158, Tune 180 A. & M.  
Hymns..... 294 A. & M. 191, 151  
Organ—Allegro..... Mozart  
Evening.  
Organ—Largo..... Handel  
Psalm as Set..... Cathedral Psalter  
Magnificat..... Barnby  
Nunc Dimittis..... St. John  
Anthem—"Thine Ever"..... Handel  
Hymns..... 238, 24  
Vesper Hymn..... M. S.  
Organ—Voluntary.....

**First Presbyterian.**  
Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Christian Endeavor (junior) society at 10 a. m.; Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m.  
The pastor will preach in the morning and the Rev. Mr. McIntyre in the evening.  
The music for the day follows:  
Morning.  
Psalm..... 57  
Hymns..... 550, 180, 267  
Evening.  
Hymns..... 105, 79, 194, 211

**St. Andrew's Presbyterian.**  
Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will preach in the morning. The evening service will be a "service of song." The hymns sung being by Philip Doddridge, D. D., and the pastor will give a short history of the different hymns. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Bible class at 3 p. m.

**St. James.**  
Rev. J. H. Sweet, rector. Holy communion at 8 a. m., ante-communion and sermon at 11 a. m., evening and sermon at 7 p. m.  
The music for the day follows:  
Morning.  
Organ—Andante..... Voluntary  
Venite and Psalm..... Cathedral Psalter  
Te Deum—1st Setting..... Cathedral Psalter  
Benedictus..... 2  
Hymns..... 158, Tune 180 A. & M.  
Hymns..... 294 A. & M. 191, 151  
Organ—Allegro..... Mozart  
Evening.  
Organ—Largo..... Handel  
Psalm as Set..... Cathedral Psalter  
Magnificat..... Barnby  
Nunc Dimittis..... St. John  
Anthem—"Thine Ever"..... Handel  
Hymns..... 238, 24  
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Organ—Voluntary.....

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Organ—Allegro..... Mozart  
Evening.  
Organ—Largo..... Handel  
Psalm as Set..... Cathedral Psalter  
Magnificat..... Barnby  
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Hymns..... 238, 24  
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Organ—Voluntary.....

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Organ—Voluntary.....

charge of the service in the evening. Sunday school and Bible class in the afternoon at 2:30. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

**Emmanuel Baptist.**  
Rev. E. Lelloy Dulin, B. A., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Subjects of pastor's sermons for the day are: "Work," and "When Sin is Punished." Bible school at 2:30 p. m. All welcome.

**First Congregational.**  
Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Vernon A. Carson, B. A., will conduct both services. Morning theme, "Honesty vs. Pretence." Evening, a sermon to young men, "The Rich Young Ruler." Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. Society at 8:15. All seats free. Strangers and others cordially welcomed.

**Lutheran Church.**  
Services today at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 11 o'clock. The pastor and family are now residing at 13 Bellot street. Rev. Dr. Hahn will be pleased to have members come for consultation at any time. Mr. and Mrs. Hahn heartily thank the ladies for the warm and cordial reception.

**Herald Street Mission.**  
Open air meeting at 8:30 p. m. to be followed by service inside. Address by Mr. Godfrey. Solo, Mr. Godfrey. Good singers, bright meeting.

**Craigflower Mission.**  
Evening prayer, with an address, will be held in the Craigflower school-house at 8 p. m. J. S. Bailey, licensed missionary.

**Christian Science.**  
Regular services are held every Sunday at the Christian Science Reading room, Pandora street, at 11 a. m. Subject today, "Probation After Death."

**Church of Christ.**  
(Christians, disciples) meets in Fernwood Odd Fellows hall, near corner North Chalmers street and Fernwood road. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. All have a cordial invitation to attend each service.

**Psychic Research Society.**  
A meeting will be held in the P. (Gessner) hall this evening at 8 o'clock. Members of the society will provide food for thought. All those desirous of attending are cordially invited to attend.

**Free Lectures.**  
Mr. A. J. Watkinson will give one of his Bible lectures this evening commencing at 8 o'clock, in the A. O. U. W. building, room No. 1, upstairs, entitled: "The Rich Man and Lazarus." All are cordially invited.

**Universal Brotherhood.**  
Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society Centre No. 87, holds a public meeting every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at 28 Broad street, when short addresses are given and questions answered.

**OBITUARY.**  
The death, after a long and lingering illness, of R. Parry at the hospital last Friday removed from our midst a familiar figure, says the Cumberland News. A native of Wales, before coming here he was for some years a resident of San Francisco, a man of great ability and in positions of trust, among others holding a responsible office under Messrs. Dunsen's Sons. Coming to Victoria in the same company's employ, he was afterwards placed at Wellington, and finally up where he lived in comparatively poor circumstances, and in failing health, up to the time of his death. He leaves a married daughter, whose home is in England. Kindly to a fault, of genial disposition and possessed of a vast fund of information, he was a man who will long be remembered by many friends.

**Mackenzie King Praised.**—Thomas R. Stockett, manager of the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo, has forwarded to Sir William Mulock at Ottawa a letter which reads as follows: "We wish in this manner to record our appreciation of the efficient services performed by the deputy minister of labor, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, in settling the industrial unpleasantness which disturbed this community during the past four months. It is within bounds to say that but for the energetic and impartial manner in which Mackenzie King handled the trouble, within all probability it would have continued some months longer. The result is another triumph for the labor department and another evidence of the wisdom of the conciliation act. The company's workmen and community should long remember and appreciate the timely work of your department."

**FOUL PLAY ALLEGED.**  
Post Mortem to Prove Cause of Troubetzkoy's Death.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—At autopsy performed today on account of rumors of foul play, on the body of Prince Troubetzkoy, arrived here today from Zanzibar the handi threat the destruction of the Uganda railway. Severe fighting has already taken place between the British troops and the rebels.

**FREE—THE MINING HERALD.**  
Leading mining and financial paper. News from all mining districts. Most reliable information regarding mining, oil industries, principal companies, etc. No investor should be without it. Will send six months free. Branch, A. W. Wheeler & Co., 73 Confederation Life Building. Owen J. B. Yearley, Toronto, Ont., Manager.

**AN AFRICAN UPRISING.**  
Hamburg, Oct. 14.—The natives of British East Africa have risen in insurrection. According to news from Zanzibar, the natives here today threaten the destruction of the Uganda railway. Severe fighting has already taken place between the British troops and the rebels.

**SUREST CURE FOR COLDS.**  
"It is with pleasure that I certify to the wonderful success of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for colds. It is the best and surest treatment for coughs and colds that I have ever known able to find."—Mrs. Geo. Good, Tickburne, Addington Co., Ont.

**A POSSIBILITY.**  
That Became a Fact and Pleases Many People.

A. R. Lewis, M. D., in a lengthy article in the columns of the American Journal of Health, says concerning hair: "It's deterioration is a constant source of worry to humanity, consequently bald people are readily deceived by 'fake' hair restoratives. The wish that a hair preparation will 'fill the bill' is rather the fancy that it is likely to do so. A rare case in point is that of Newbro's Herpicide, which actually does 'fill the bill.' It destroys the parasite that attacks the hair root, and prevents dandruff, falling hair and baldness." Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. C. H. Bowes & Co., 68 Government street, Special Agents.

**QUEEN'S HOTEL.**  
Menu

Sunday, Oct. 15.  
SOUP—Consomme a la Royale.  
SALAD—Lettuce, with French Dressing.  
FISH—Smoked Haddock; Piquant Sauce.  
ENTREES—Baked Pig's Head a la Span-  
ish; Braised Beef; Scrambled  
Eggs; Roast Brains on Toast.  
ROAST—Roast Sirloin of Beef; Yorkshire  
Pudding; Roast Leg of Mutton; Red  
Cranberry Sauce.  
DESSERT—Pudding; Hard Sauce.  
Apple Pie, Strawberry Tart, Compote  
of Pears.

**Saturday's Bargain**

Christie Brown's Oswego Biscuits, 2 Lbs. for...35c  
Delta Creamery Butter, pound.....30c  
Manitoba Creamery Butter, pound.....25c  
Comox Creamery Butter, pound.....30c

**THE SAUNDERS' GROCERY CO., LTD**

Phone 28. THE FAMILY GROCERS Johnson St.

All MILLS, WAREHOUSES and FACTORIES should be fully equipped with a supply of

**E. B. EDDY'S**

INDURATED FIBREWARE.  
ROUND FIRE PAILS

A building equipped with these Fire Pails is always proof against fire in its incipient stage.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED.

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Hamilton, Kingston, St. John, London,  
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**My Free Electric Belt**

TO MEN AND WOMEN UNTIL CURED

Not One Penny in Advance Nor on Deposit

Weak Men--

Nervous Women



So positive am I of my power that I am prepared to take all the risk, and will give to any man suffering from loss of strength, vigor, varicocele and all forms of weakness, and to both sex who are troubled with Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles and all diseases of women the use of my world-famed Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt, with attachments, absolutely FREE until cured.

I ask not a penny in advance nor on deposit. Forty years' success makes this offer perfectly safe. I know what my Belt will do, and will take sufficient word to pay me when well or satisfied. My Belts are as low as \$5.00 if on trial, or regular wholesale discount for cash. Latest patent for improvements.  
Call today and take one along, or send for one by mail and two best books ever written upon electricity and its medical use, free, sealed, by mail.

**DR. A. C. SANDEN,** 132 St. James Street (Opposite Post Office) Montreal, P. Q. Oldest and largest Electric Belt establishment in the world. Office Hours—9 to 5:30 p. m. Sundays, 11 to 1



## B. &amp; K. ROLLED OATS

ALWAYS SWEET  
AND FRESH

## B. &amp; K. ROLLED OATS

## Local News.

**Teacher Resigns.**—The resignation of Mr. Gossip, M. A., a teacher on the South Park school staff, has been placed in the hands of the trustees, to take effect from tomorrow.

**C. O. F. Social.**—Companions of the Forest will hold their regular monthly social in Sir William Wallace hall on Thursday evening next.

**Will Hold Reception.**—The ladies of the Metropolitan church will hold a reception on Thanksgiving day, in the afternoon, to be followed by an entertainment in the evening.

**Fireman Missing.**—Information is wanted by Salvation Army headquarters, Toronto, of Joseph Boyce, aged 30 years, six feet light brown hair, blue eyes, light complexion, fireman on the steamship Mamka, Royal Mail line; last heard from at Vancouver.

**Supplies for Navy.**—Howard C. M. Heils, paymaster, R. N., H. M. Shearwater, is calling for tenders, which will be received up to noon on Tuesday, October 20, for the supply of fresh bread, beef, mutton and vegetables to His Majesty's ships at Esquimalt. The accepted tenders will take effect from November 1, 1905.

**Art Supplies.**—As will be noticed from an advertisement in another column, Joseph Sommers, proprietor of the art gallery, government street, has just received an especially fine line of woodburning outfits and supplies. Mr. Sommers makes a specialty of artistic framing and the supplying of general artist materials. Mail orders receive careful attention.

**Death of the Dean of Carlisle.**—May Yorkshiresmen in Victoria, especially those who were educated at the Leeds, Eng., grammar school, will learn with regret of the death of their old schoolmaster, Dr. W. G. Henderson, who passed away on Sunday, September 24th, at the Demory, Carlisle. He had reached the advanced age of 97. Dr. Henderson, after a very distinguished career, was appointed rector of the master of the Leeds grammar school, where he remained until 1884, when he was appointed dean of Carlisle. He was the son of Admiral George Henderson.

**Illustrated Lecture.**—Tomorrow evening Mr. Alf. Foster of Melbourne, Australia, will deliver an illustrated lecture at the Congregational church at 3 o'clock. Mr. Foster, who is characterized as a speaker who combines humor and pathos, will give his eloquent recital, which will include popular poems, humorous sketches and personal reminiscences, to be vividly illustrated by a limelight of very strong power. Mr. Foster has lectured all over the world and receives very flattering notices from the press of the principal cities he visited. No admission fee will be charged and a good crowd is expected.

**Quitting Hotel Business.**—John Crean who for years has conducted the Gulch hotel in New Westminster, has decided to sell out the business. Mr. Crean, who has been seriously indisposed for a couple of weeks past, announces that his health will no longer permit him to remain in the hotel business in New Westminster, and that anyone who has the price can have the place as a going concern just as soon as it is possible to put a deal through. Prior to the Dominion fair Mr. Crean had considerable improvement work done on the interior of the Gulch hotel and added to its stock of furniture, so that he was able during the rush of exhibition time to handle a large number of guests without inconvenience.

**Trafalgar Day.**—Anent the approaching centennial celebration (21st October), Secretary Peirson of the Navy League is being almost daily pined with queries from various parts of the province, more especially the Okanagan and Boundary districts, where committees have been formed to arrange for giving effect to their loyalty and respect for British naval hero. Questions are asked as follows: (1) Lord Nelson's rank at the battle of Trafalgar; (2) the number of guns in the salute to which he was entitled; (3) the interval between the firing of each gun; (4) at what hour the fleet went into action. Such questions evince the deep interest which is being taken in the matter, and the banquet in Victoria bids fair to be worthy of the great occasion.

**The Nelson Company.**—The Harold Nelson company completed its engagement at the Victoria theatre yesterday, when "Rochester" and "Francesca da Rimini" were presented, the two fine tragedies being fairly presented. There was a fair audience at the matinee, but a meagre house for the evening performance. A very pleasing feature of the engagement was the appearance of a new orchestra at the Victoria theatre under the leadership of Signor Claudio. This orchestra, though a small one, is first-class, and many of the overtures performed were loudly applauded. Its performances will add much to the enjoyment of future productions at the Victoria theatre.

**Alaskan Mails.**—Information has been received that the United States government has provided for the handling of 300 pounds of mail between Eagle City and Fairbanks, via Circle City, once every two weeks. Letter mail is given preference, but the weight limit will not doubt allow all singly-wrapped papers to be sent through. From Seattle and other outside points mail for Fairbanks and Tanana will be forwarded overland from Valdez, and as the contract calls for carrying 800 pounds per week, it will be possible to send all paper mail in via this route during the winter. The Canadian department provides for carrying the mail from Dawson to Eagle City, to connect the route from that point to Fairbanks and other points west of Eagle City.

**Council Business.**—At tomorrow evening's meeting of the city council it is expected that information will be given as to the exact time when work on the extension of the sewerage system will be commenced. For some time past the city engineer's department has been busy working out the levels and other matters of detail, and at the meeting on Thursday evening last the city engineer intimated that he would be in a position tomorrow evening to give the desired information. The board will also be waited on by a deputation of business men in regard to the Rock Bay bridge. This committee will urge on the council the necessity of an early start on the work. Following the communication which was recently received from the board of trade stating that nothing was being done in the way of commencing construction, the committee will endeavor to get the council to start operations at once.

**Lost Five Hundred.**—Madame La Blane, who has been spending some days in Victoria as a guest at the Balmoral hotel, has lost a handbag containing \$500, which she was seeking to locate for her. Madame La Blane left for Vancouver by the steamer Princess Victoria on Friday morning and soon after the steamer had left port she missed her handbag which contained the money. She is not in the way of commencing a search for it, but she has left the bag on her dressing table in her room at the Balmoral hotel. It might have been lost after leaving the hotel, however. On arrival at Vancouver she at once telephoned to the local hotel and asked that search be made for the missing handbag. This was done, but without success. Toward midnight the city police were notified, and they are seeking to locate the missing handbag and the bills enclosed. The bills included one for \$100, several of \$50 and others of smaller denomination, mostly twenties.

**The Savoy.**—The programme for the ensuing week at the Savoy will include as an extra attraction the LaMotte troupe of educated parrots. The troupe, which are twenty in number, are said to be very highly educated, and at their performance they show they have received a careful training. Their act is very unique and leads one to believe that a human being is speaking instead of the parrots. Along with the parrots on the programme will be found Wilton, the trick bicyclist, who is supposed to be the best performer in that line but who is not in the way of doing his act. His tricks are all new and very well put on. The "Chicks," who have been at the theatre for the past week have been retained for another engagement and will be seen in an entirely new sketch. This team was well received during the late engagement and will add to the enjoyment of the coming week. White and Frank is another comedy sketch team who will make their initial appearance at the Savoy tomorrow evening. They have recently completed a long engagement on the Sound and established a first-class record during their stay there. Last, but not least, are the Haddon sisters, who possess very fine voices and show that they are capable of standing with the best on the vaudeville circuit.

**Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder** dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

## SPORTS

## FOOTBALL.

## Spirited Match Yesterday

The first match in the Victoria district league took place at the Work Point grounds yesterday afternoon, when the Garrison and the Victoria United were the contending teams. The match was very fast, and resulted in a draw, both teams succeeding in getting one goal. The game was very evenly contested, and the result was no doubt the call of time.

The Victorias showed the result of practice and with the exception of a few minutes at the commencement and the same at the close, they held the Garrison in check. The game was lost for Garrison in the first half, when Phillips, the Garrison centre forward, took a shot on goal, which Lormer failed to negotiate, with the result that the Garrison scored first on a very easy shot. From that time on the locals tried their best to even the score, but although they came very close they were unable to beat Worrall.

Although the locals showed good staying powers, they were away off in combination work. This is very excusable when it is known that they are unable to get a kick at the ball from one week's end to the other. The local forwards were at times a trifle slow in getting on the ball, which gave the opposing backs a great advantage, in being allowed a kick clear. The game was inclined to be rather rough, but Referee Richardson kept the players well in hand, and did not allow any unfair work to go unpunished. The Garrison team appeared determined to win, and after they had secured their first goal they seemed to think the game would be easy.

Without doubt the credit of making the game a draw instead of a loss for the Garrison goes to Worrall, the Garrison goalkeeper. It is seldom that an exhibition is put up on a football field such as he gave yesterday. Time and time again he cleared shots which to other goalkeepers would have been impossible. The thanks of the entire Garrison are due Worrall for saving the game.

The game started with the Garrison playing down hill, with the Victorias having a slight advantage by the wind. Immediately on the kick off the Victorias carried the ball down field, but Ryne relieved, and the play was transferred to the other end; but Howard was too much for them, and relieved to York who made a splendid run down field and centre, only to have Worrall relieve.

On the kick off, Ford secured and passed to Hazelwood. He carried the ball for a distance, and centred to Phillips, who made an easy shot, which Lormer should have stopped, but as he tried for it his feet slipped and the goal was scored.

This made the Garrison supporters very sanguine; but their hopes were dashed to the ground when time after time Schwen, Newell and York bandaged the Garrison goal. It was not until the end of the first half that the Garrison got a rebound from Ryne and sent in a shot which was rather fast and true, but the score was even.

For the next quarter of an hour Worrall was singly bombarded, but managed to save all that came his way. Even when asked to his corner by the captain of the local forwards he reached out and barely stopped another. His work was of the gift edge order, and he received great applause from the supporters of both teams.

The Garrison appeared to take a new lease of life, and came down the field several times at a great rate, and it was only by the steadiness of Howard and S. Lork that they were prevented from scoring.

They took desperate chances, and were so excited that several "off-sides" were given against them; but they were unable to score again.

Although several corner kicks were taken the locals always managed to clear. During the latter part of the game the players were inclined to be rather rough, and the referee had to be very firm in dealing with them. Time was called shortly afterward, with the ball near centre field and the score standing one all.

For the last, the work of Howard and Lormer at back was as strong as ever, and they appeared to work together better than they did last season.

In the half back line Hart had a hard man to watch in Mathews, but he kept him well in hand. Thompson was inclined to play rather rough, and this cost the team several free kicks. Given at centre half was in a strange position, and although he played the position to the best of his ability, he was not aggressive enough. York and Newell on the left were the strongest hands full of trouble. In combination practice will prove very dangerous. Newell for a stranger showed up in good style. Schwenagers at centre forward worked as he has never worked before, and was going all the time. His dashes up the field were very pretty, and he was robbed of a couple of goals by mere flukes.

Lawson and Wilson on the right appeared to be rather backward in going in to the goal. The bright spot was Lawson's shot on goal which evened the score. The shot was a very good one, and it would have been hard luck had it been stopped.

Lormer in goal was practically the cause of the game being a draw. The shot which

scored should have been stopped, but after this goal he managed to take care of his post.

For the Garrison, Worrall was the star, and his work cannot be improved on. Ryne and Wallhaus at back did not appear as strong as usual, and were sometimes forced to give corners instead of clearing.

Ford and Symons at right and centre half back were strong and played their opponents hard.

Provens was weak, and although he saved a goal, his play was not of the usual high order.

Constable and Hazelwood on the right wing tried to obstruct rather than score. Several good chances were missed by both players in their endeavors to "do" a Victoria player.

Mathews on the left was closely watched by Hart, and did not do much effective work. So close did Hart watch him that he was given a number of opportunities which he would otherwise not have had.

Phillips at centre forward tried hard, but he was not able. Although the Garrison have lost the services of Sgt. Paley at centre half, his position was well taken care of by Symons.

By the game being declared a draw each team is entitled to one point.

## Victoria West Win

In the first game of the junior league series, which was played at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon, Victoria West defeated North Ward by a score of one goal to nil. The game was exceedingly well contested, and was often a case of rough play. In the first half the game was very even, although it was in this half that Victoria West scored the only goal of the game.

This was neatly done by Sprague, who scored from free kick. In the second half the play was chiefly in North Ward territory, though the players of that team made occasional inroads into the Victoria West zone, and on one occasion nearly scored. The boys from the West End had the better combination, but their forwards lacked aggressiveness at critical moments. The North Ward team undoubtedly possess good material in all divisions, but the defence of the West team was too good for the lack of combination displayed by their forwards.

During the first half Victoria West played a man short, so that their victory over the sturdy boys from the North Ward is all the more creditable.

Seabrook and Taylor were conspicuous; while for the victors, Sprague, Dickson, R. Brown, Bailey and Carney played excellently. The game was refereed by everyone.

## Rugby Meeting

A meeting of the Victoria Rugby Football club will be held at the Victoria hotel on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All intending members are requested to attend.

## HOCKEY

## Ladies Practice

The Ladies' Hockey team held a very good practice yesterday afternoon. Sides were chosen and a very good game held. The ladies have already commenced to arrange for the fixtures of their team at the Oak Bay park, and when finished it will be very home-like.

## Old Boys Lose

In the hockey match between the old boys from the High School and the Victoria team, captained by B. Tye, the latter were victorious by the score of 9-3.

## Victoria Strengthened

The members of the Victoria Hockey Club are anxiously waiting for a meeting to arrange the games for the season. Now that Secretary Schofield has returned and the Vancouver team have organized, it is expected that a meeting will be called very shortly. A communication from Vancouver states that W. S. Barwick has been elected secretary and the team are ready to begin practice at once. The home team are very much pleased over the return of K. Schofield, who has announced his intentions of again trying for a place, and his efforts are expected to materially strengthen the team.

## PERSONAL.

W. C. Harvey of Halifax, assistant manager of the Union Bank at that place, is at the Grand.

Dr. Herman O. Robertson and bride (nee Miss Loeven) returned home from their honeymoon trip yesterday. The doctor will now resume his regular practice at his office, corner of Fort and Broad streets. Mrs. Hirsch will be at home at "The Gables," George road, to receive her friends on Monday, the 16th instant, and Wednesday, the 18th instant.

A. Brechley returned yesterday from a business trip to Vancouver, where Messrs. F. R. Stewart & Co. are building new premises, consisting of warehouse and offices, on Water street, to meet the expansion of their business.

Registered at the St. Francis Hotel are Ammedison, wife and boys, Claresholm, Alberta; Mrs. A. E. Wilson, H. E. Wilson, Tacoma; H. B. Greaves, H. M. Malshead, Vancouver.

Registered at the Balmoral Hotel are D. G. Higgins, Victoria; A. G. McCandless, Vancouver; J. D. Halley, Salt Spring; J. D. Taylor, New Westminster.

Guests at the Queen's Hotel are: Joseph Knight, Evans, Colorado; C.

F. Morgan and wife, Chemahus; Jay F. Wilson, Winnipeg; A. G. Anderson and wife, Seattle; William Montgomery, California; D. Pass, A. Delpe, Seattle; J. Wright, Chemahus; A. Perdue, Vancouver; B. Dwyer, Quatsino; T. Little, Vancouver; C. Kaulbach, Blairmore; N. Russell, Winnipeg; F. Bahnz, Winnipeg; J. Vignola, A. Jorgensen, Seattle.

Registered at the Dominion hotel are: H. F. Brook and wife, Mrs. H. Coy and daughter, Grenfell, Sask.; Thos. Rodger and family, Calgary; Mr. and Mrs. W. Walker, W. J. Hagan, Henry Smith, Cumberland; T. Brickett, Vancouver; Miss Chennedy, Medicine Hat; A. J. Haseell, Montreal; E. S. Brown, St. Thomas; Wm. Sheppard, J. Macpherson, Montreal; Mrs. and Miss Draney, F. E. Draney, M. Chambers, Mrs. W. G. Little, Vancouver, A. J. Fowler, Princeton, B. C.

Registered at the Driford hotel are: R. V. Welch, D. H. Hays, L. E. Walker, Vancouver; A. Fraser, London; F. Pollock, P. H. Kennedy, London, Eng.; Frank T. Dixon, A. A. Alexander, H. P. Tiller, Fred Smoot, Arthur E. Rowland, Toronto; T. S. Baker, St. John, N. B.; Capt. C. A. Benyan, Quebec; F. H. Watt, Southampton, Eng.; S. Phillips, Revelstoke; W. E. Blythe, Liverpool; F. R. Clarkson and wife, Hamilton; Dr. Robt. Bell, Donald Bell, Ottawa; F. E. Young, Crofton.

## WHAT THEY SAID.

## Charles Battell Leomis.

An ordinary man named Smith, living in an ordinary house in an ordinary town, gave ten dollars to a charitable cause, and his name was printed in the semi-annual report in due course. And these are the comments that his various friends and neighbors made on his action:

Said one: "Charity begins at home. His house needs a coat of paint."

Another said: "Wanted to get a name in the charity report."

There was one who said: "When a man is only getting twenty-five dollars a week salary, and gives ten to charity, he is more generous than a Carnegie or a Rockefeller."

And another said: "Only ten, and they needed hundreds!"

There was one said: "So Smith gave ten dollars; I'll bet they had to sound him for it!"

And another said: "Ten dollars! I misjudged him. Always thought he was mean before."

One there was who said: "If everyone would give proportionately there would be no poverty."

And one said: "I wonder whether Smith intends to run for office."

One remarked when he heard that Smith had given ten dollars: "Well,

## CHOCOLATES!

A fresh shipment of Cadbury's Chocolates just arrived overland. Fresh—Creamy—Luscious

Mowat's Grocery, CORNER OF YATES AND DOUGLAS STS.

that's his business. It's certainly none of mine."

And one said: "Gee, where'd he get it?"

Another said: "Just like Smith, only it's a wonder it leaked out."

One fellow said: "Why didn't he hire a brass band and advertise the fact? Idea of letting a pizyune ten into the list of donations!"

Another said: "By George, if he thinks he can give ten, I'll give a hundred. Why, his gate is off its hinges!"

And there was one of them who said: "He makes me ashamed of myself. I guess I can squeeze out ten, too."

And one said: "Makes me mad to see a man like Smith give as much as that. Just as if he was trying to shame a fellow into being charitable. I won't give a cent."

And one said: "I wonder if it was tainted money."

WAGHORN, GWYNN & CO.

## STOCK BROKERS

Tel. 1705, Vancouver.

Buy and sell on commission stocks and bonds on Toronto, Montreal, New York, and London Exchanges. 519 GRANVILLE. Connections: Osler & Hammond, Toronto; Bartlett, Fraser & Carrington, Chicago. Daily quotations Montreal and New York Stocks supplied on request.

## NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Oct. 14.—The bank statement proved an enigma again today, as has

come to be expected, owing to the large share the banking operations which do not report results to be included in the bank statements. The stock market, the market, however, on the appearance of the statement and fluctuations were feeble, with the closing easy at small gains.

The attendance at the stock market was small. The bank statements showing a decrease in loans of \$23,450,000 made record with the sole exception of the reduction for the first week of September.

Repayments of temporary borrowings by the city of New York with the proceeds of the yearly tax payments figure in the saving. It is based also that out of town institutions have made loans here during the week. Loans by local trust companies are believed to have played a small part in the results. The stock market has indicated some liquidation during the week, but nothing like the figure reported in the bank statement, preliminary estimates of cash change based on figures supplied by the banks themselves which had promised an increase of about a million dollars; while the bank statement shows an actual decrease of \$2,550,000. No explanation is offered for the discrepancy except as it may represent a correction of previous statements, which have shown unexplained growth in the cash reserves. The foreign exchange market was unusually strong for a Saturday, and it was reported that an active demand for bills was issued for buying to cover maturities of former sterling loans. Other large maturities of this character will fall due for buying the coming week.

## Money Markets.

New York, Oct. 14.—Close: Prime mercantile paper 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling exchange strong at \$185.75 to \$185.87 for demand, and at \$182.25 to \$182.39 for 60 days bills. Posted rates \$182.25 to \$182.39. Commercial bills \$181.14 to \$181.28. Bar silver 60 1/2. Mexican dollars 47 1/2. Government bonds easy. Railroad bonds firm. Exchange \$299,132,471. London, Oct. 14.—(11 p. m.) Close: Consols for money 88 1/2; for account 88 1-10.

I CAN GIVE YOU  
Back Your Old Strength

What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago, to have the same snap and energy, the same gladness, joyous, lighthearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You might as well be it's easy. I am making strong people out of wrecks every day, and I can make you as good as you ever were with my method of cure. I claim I can cure weak people, that I can pump new life into wornout bodies; that I can cure your pains and aches, limber up your joints, make you feel as frisky and vigorous as you ever were in your life. That's claiming a great deal, but I've got a good remedy and there are thousands who say and write that I've made good every claim that they are now big, husky and frisky specimens of vigorous manhood, and that they haven't an ache or a pain in their bodies since using my

## DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

It makes vigorous, muscular people of the puniest, weakest persons; it expands and develops every muscle and organ in the body; it warms the heart, increases the courage and gives you power of mind and body such as any one can be proud of. It makes the eye bright and the step elastic; it makes an athlete of the shrunken, it cures disease by restoring strength. It is a quick and lasting cure for all Nervous Debility, Weakness, Varicose, Rheumatism, Pains in the Back and Hips (Sciatica), Lumbago, Constipation, Indigestion, Weak Kidneys, Loss of Memory, and all evidences of breaking down. It cures you alone, has failed.

My arguments are good, my system is good, but I know you haven't time to study these. You want proof, and I give you that and lots of it. When your own neighbors tell you I cured them you will know I did it.

## BUILT HIM UP AFTER HAVING THE FEVER

DR. McLAUGHLIN: Dear Sir:—In regard to your Electric Belt, it has made a man of me, better than I was before I had the fever. I have worked harder this summer than I ever did before. I do advise any man or woman that has any complaint to try one of your Belts. They are a good thing to have at any time. You can get my name in any way you like; it will prove for itself I am a traveler and meet lots of people. Yours very truly, R. N. Bailey, Enderby, B. C.

Call To-Day. I will be glad to give you a free test, if you will call. Consultation free. My Belts not sold in drug stores.

## FREE BOOK

Write me today for my beautifully illustrated book, with cuts showing how my Belt is applied, and lots of good reading for men who want to be "the noblest work of God." A MAN! Enclose this coupon and I will send the book, sealed, free.

DR. M. C. McLAUGHLIN, 103 2nd Ave. So., over Guy's Drug Store, Dear Sir: Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

Name ..... Address ..... NOTE—We Pay Duty.

103 SECOND AVENUE S., OVER GUY'S DRUG STORE

## B. WILLIAMS &amp; COMPANY

## UNDERWEAR

## Swiss Rib

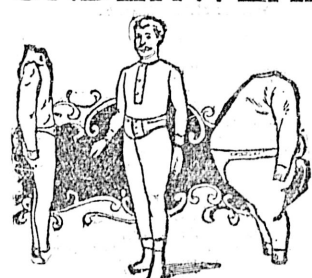
## UNDERWEAR

Heavy weight, all wool, unshrinkable—\$3.00 per suit, \$1.50 per garment. Guaranteed

## Penman's

## UNDERWEAR

Natural wool, well shrunk—\$2.50 per suit, \$1.25 per garment; sizes 30 to 48.



ALL SIZES FOR MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS.

## Shetland

## UNDERWEAR

All wool—double shrunk—\$2.00 per suit, \$1.00 per garment. Winter weight.

## Boys' Swiss Rib

## UNDERWEAR

Unshrinkable, all wool, wears well— from 35c per garment up. Snug and comfortable.

## 68 and 70 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.



## Autumn Days Lively in the Cranberry Bog

Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 14.—"It always amuses me when I am in Florida or in Washington in the winter," said a veteran cranberry grower the other day, "to draw out people of other sections on the subject of cranberries. I find that many very intelligent people fancy they are raised on shrubs or even on trees, and picked pretty much as cherries or blackberries are. Some of the people I meet are cautious and will not commit themselves, but others are quite naive in their ignorance and willingness to believe it."

Summertime on Cape Cod has of late become so universal that it might be expected the sight of cranberry bogs, purple and pink and green with running vines of the *Vaccinium macrocarpon* must be common to the families of a considerable portion of the population of the United States. Those certainly who linger on into autumn—the best time of year in the Pilgrim's country as it is in most places along the Atlantic seaboard—are also accustomed to the sight of the cranberry bogs. The pickers, Portuguese, French-Canadians, Finns, Poles, Swedes, Italians, and occasionally a native Yankee, in an ever-advancing line, eating their way across the meadow, and to the animated scenes at the screen houses where the families are sorted into the different grades and carefully boxed to make their journey over the New Haven lines to every quarter of the United States where Thanksgiving turkey demands an accompaniment of cranberry sauce.

Even if ignorance of the cranberry habits is as widespread as the grower has found, appreciation of the qualities of the fruit itself grows more live and active each year, until the question that is most frequently asked hereabout is "Where is the supply of the fruit to come from?" Already it is doubtful this year if the eastern Thanksgiving tables will not gleam but sparsely with the glorious red sauce, for hardly had the pickers begun work when the drooping western buyers on the scene, riding out in every direction from their headquarters in Wareham, examining the bogs critically, and making their offers before the fruit men of Boston and New York were aware what was going on. Their progressiveness is in line with recent requirements. In 1904, for example, 200,000 barrels were widely distributed than ever before, hundreds of carloads going everywhere. The tendency is more and more toward the nationalization of the berry.

So that it is no wonder Cape Cod grows rich and prosperous, and that every available acre of bog is being taken up, for no other region of the United States is suited by climate for production of the berries on a large scale. Not every landowner can get into this industry without outside help. Large capital is needed to develop a cranberry property, but once it has begun to bear, the returns are sure, given the three essentials of peat, sand and drainage. The cranberry grower is more independent of the vicissitudes of nature than almost anybody else in the world. A crop on a properly constructed bog cannot be destroyed either by frost or by worms if intelligent care is used, for when the danger of either occurs the watchful manager has only to turn the water from the reservoir into the meadow and thereby submerge the plants for ever.

This is, in fact, one of the most surprising features of the industry, the scientific precision with which it has been developed. There are cranberry meadows in some districts where the vines are allowed to take care of themselves, subject only to natural drainage, and exposed to the September frosts. Not so on Cape Cod. On such a property as that of a big cranberry company

which has under construction at North Duxbury the largest bog under a single drowage in the world, on any September evening when the approach of frost is suspected, the manager opens the gates of the three great reservoirs of 40, 25 and 25 acres respectively, where millions of gallons of water are held at levels a few feet above the meadows, and rapidly floods the dikes until the water, warmer than the air, percolating among the roots, causes a vapor to arise that enwraps the berries as in a protective shield and keeps them safe from the nipping fingers of the frost king.

Nearly all the favorable locations for bogs in the Cape Cod region have already been taken up by enterprising Yankees. One eighth of the glow of the winter and autumn mudflats, the prospective cranberry grower must discover a generally level tract that has an underlying structure of peat or black mud, preferably the former, since the mud is apt to be too cold for the best growth of the plants. Another factor is the water level beneath. The sand holds the bog's heat, and thus protects the vines against the coldness of the mass of peat. It is the custom every two or three years to "sand" a bog.

Everywhere on the Cape one hears of the profitability of the industry when it is scientifically conducted. A bog must be one of the best paying real estate investments in the country. Thus an acre of bog in Plymouth county yielded a net of \$155.50; a bog of 25 acres for 12 consecutive years yielded over 600 barrels annually, and earned for its owner \$10 a day net profit during the entire period; a bog of 11 acres yielded \$5,000 annually in 1901, 1902 and 1903; a bog of 10 acres paid for itself in three years; a bog of 45 acres paid for itself in 18 months in 1904. A bog of 16 acres yielded 270 barrels, or 184 barrels per acre in 1904; another of 120 acres yielded 104 barrels per acre the same year; stockholders in another bog received a dividend of 31 2/3 per cent. in 1904; stockholders in another bog received annual dividends of less than 15 per cent. during the past 11 years. These are said to be typical instances.

An idea of the extent of the growing is gained from the statement that the New Haven road carries the berries to every part of the country. Plymouth, the ancient landing place of the Pilgrims, Wareham, the seat of the Cape Cod cranberry growers' headquarters, North Carver and Tremont are the largest shipping depots, though single consignments go out from every little station in the district. Refrigerator cars take the crisp berries to every section of a nation that has come to appreciate them as highly as it appreciates peaches, oranges or any other staple fruit. The pie-making firms say that the call for cranberry pies and tarts has increased enormously, and all out of proportion to the demand for other culinary delicacies. Besides their ordinary table uses, the berries are much in request for ship stores, since they are a preventive of scurvy, and are also used in the making of cranberry sauce for the sick.

There may well be the says, and sometimes an excess of enthusiasm, for the art is ostentatious, it is fatal. Even a studied elocution is apt to leave a disagreeable impression, as though the preacher was thinking of something else than his high and solemn message. The temptation here indicated lies in every preacher's path, yet it is a very subtle one. Of course, it is his aim to make his message effective; alas! the thought of the messenger may intrude, and may mar the one result for which he should work. The temptation is to let the breath properly. Let them learn to breathe and think, educating their minds and their hearts instead of incessantly tantalizing their vocal chords. The singing will come easily enough then. I think there will be a reaction from the modern presumption and to a return to simpler, more primitive conditions.

But if this be true of singing, much more must it be of preaching, and this is evidently the feeling of Dr. Weldon.

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Perhaps there never was a time when this point needed to be kept more constantly before the minds of preachers than the present. They have been many of them most reluctantly, and brought into competition with all kinds of public instructors besides. Our newspapers give them a place today which was all but entirely barren a few years ago. The novelists are almost their avowed competitors, undertaking to give instruction in the very subjects with which they are themselves specially engaged. The preacher on his side is frequently in danger of addressing himself too much to the popular fancy, and his work, and entering into a competition not very helpful to himself or advantageous to his hearers. He is not called to solve all the riddles of the universe, to make some special contribution to the settlement of social and political difficulties, or to discuss questions of comparative religion in the pulpit. He has not even to examine the merits of every new theological nostrum, or to answer the objections of every brilliant journalist who may think fit to assail his statements. He has only to preach the message that he has heard, and to let the people learn his language of life. The best start in life for any young man is to be faced with the alternative, work or starve. So when the young man has to talk or starve, it is wonderful how soon he finds tongue even in a foreign land, and not merely has he to speak so as to be understood, but he must understand what is said to him in return. As to the physical benefit derivable from walking, Mr. Cooper asks: "Who could estimate what long walks, even once a year, would do for those who spend their working days behind a desk, or at a stove, in the heated atmospheres of factories and kitchens? It would be like laying in a store of health for the other nine, ten or eleven months of the year. Long-standing colds would be lost, all results of too much food and too little exercise would be forgotten, and the long walks would know themselves again in the splen-

did condition they would acquire. Archbishop Magee said at one time in his life he would exchange all his preferences for the ability to walk three Irish miles; and if he was right in his estimate, I think I need not further expatiate on the advantages to be derived from walking at no greater cost than the surplus of our ease and the trouble required to harden the feet before starting."

### MEDICAL ESTIMATE OF PRAYER.

New York Outlook.  
At a recent meeting of the British Medical Association a testimony was given to the therapeutic value of prayer, which should be recorded over against the sceptical views of some scientists. Dr. Theodore B. Hyslop, superintendent of the Bethlehem Royal Hospital, has a reputation as a specialist in the treatment of mental disease which adds weight to his words: "As an alienist and one whose whole life has been concerned with suffering of the mind, I would state that of all hygienic means to counteract the disturbed sleep, depressed spirits and all the miserable sequels of a distressed mind, I would undoubtedly give the first place to the simple habit of prayer. I do not mean, in Dr. Hyslop's view, what are one's theological conceptions—anthropomorphic or rationalistic—of the infinite environment on which one of the great attempts to commune; the effect is the same."

### Bishop Weldon on the Pulpit

By Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, D.D.

The September number of the Nineteenth Century contains an article on "The Difficulty of Preaching Sermons," from the pen of Bishop Weldon, as charming in spirit, and as attractive in style, as it is full of fresh and valuable thoughts. The article is a masterpiece of the day. He writes as a man as well as a bishop, and the play of human feeling which is seen in many of his suggestions is one of the most winsome features of his paper.

As the title and subject of the article suggest, Dr. Weldon accepts the Puritan conception of a "painful preacher." He has no sympathy with the idea that some brief period of meditation is sufficient for the preparation of a sermon. On the contrary, he has a respect for every earnest minister, and he is not a painstaking minister. He does not consider six or eight hours too long to devote to a single discourse, and strongly recommends that even though the delivery be extempore, the sermons themselves should, for the most part, be written. Experience would tell me very strongly to support the same view.

It must be admitted, of course, that each individual mind works best in its own way and on its own lines. Still, recognizing this individuality, which will be strongest in the greatest minds, there are certain broad principles which even the greatest may reasonably take into account. Certainly in the majority of cases, it may safely be said that a preacher will be all the more effective if, by carefully writing out his sermon, he has made himself familiar with all the points of the line along which he is to proceed. If, having done this, he is able to dispense with the use of his manuscript in the pulpit, he will, in the view of the bishop (and, personally, I am in perfect accord with him) be all the more effective as a preacher.

But Bishop Weldon is one of the last men to lay undue stress upon the intellectual side of preaching. In some recent "Reminiscences of Antoinette Sterling," her son, Mr. Malcolm Sterling Mackinlay, says:

"My mother was always for more heart and less art. 'Many singers,' she wrote, 'are so preoccupied all the time with their manner of singing, that at last they have nothing left but manner, with neither mind nor soul behind it. Why, singing is nothing but using the breath properly. Let them learn to breathe and think, educating their minds and their hearts instead of incessantly tantalizing their vocal chords. The singing will come easily enough then. I think there will be a reaction from the modern presumption and to a return to simpler, more primitive conditions.'

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## Four Millions in Gold-- Pirates Buried Treasure

Here is a marvelous story of pirates' buried treasures, the secret of which has been held for more than twenty years by one old sea captain and his daughter, who are living in New York, and in the truth of which the woman has so much faith that she is trying to charter an expedition to go under her leadership to a rocky, bleak island off the coast of Newfoundland in quest of the cached riches.

These two persons, who claim to hold the charts and maps that show the location of an old iron-bound chest said to contain nearly \$4,000,000 in gold and silver coin, diamonds and other gems and jewelry of a bygone day, are Miss Maria C. Wallace and her father, Capt. Wallace, now eighty-three years old, and who for many years was a skipper in the New York and South Sea trade.

For more than thirty years, so Miss Wallace says, her father held the secret from every living soul, even from her. And it was only in his closing days, when he prospered waned, that he broke his silence and turned over to her the startling information. Miss Wallace did not volunteer the intelligence. It came through her efforts to secure the right men to go with her on the treasure hunt.

And here is the story that Miss Wallace tells. It will not detract from the care of the expedition I am planning to make one. It is not a hazardous undertaking, for the treasure is hidden only a few hundred miles from New York, and all but a few miles of sailing, from mainland to island, can be made by rail. I am thirty-eight years old, and have all the experience necessary to look after my interests. My father tells me that on one of his trips to the South Seas his first mate, who was quite old and who had served long under him, was taken sick and died. On his death-bed he con-

fided to my father that in his young days he had belonged to a pirate band that had operated off the coast of North America and had collected plunder from various ships they had taken after murdering all on board, the loot aggregating what in those days anyway would be about \$1,000,000. This was all cached in one spot, and the dying pirate had the marked charts that showed where that place was.

"It appears that the pirates had been wiped out by violent deaths of one kind or another, battle, storm and the like, and that only the old man who was my father's first mate survived. I have read of these same pirates. They were called the 'Black Gang,' and thrived for years after the beginning of last century. The dying first mate told my father about many of their adventures, but that it was not what I am interested in. I want the treasure. The pirates lived on the island, so the old fellow said, but he was sure that no one had ever dug up any part of the treasure; and he was one of the last to leave there. He verbally bequeathed the whole thing to my father. I visited the spot alone last summer, and went on Miss Wallace's 'map' and found matters exactly as described. There were certain marks indicated in the chart, and everything seemed to be undisturbed. There must be an immense quantity of treasure, for the old pirate said it would take four men several days to remove it. There were gold and silver bars, diamonds, and goodness knows what else."

Miss Wallace refused to give any more definite hint as to the treasure island's position on the map. She declared, however, that she expected to start next week and to return very rich woman by the end of the month. The main difficulty she apprehends is in getting the treasure secretly and safely over the Canadian line.

## Roadmaking in England

Many experiments are being made in Great Britain with a composition designed to render roads dustless. One of the most successful seems to be a composition called "tarmac" a proprietary article. Tarmac is composed of crushed slag, which is thoroughly mixed with a tar preparation while hot and used for surfacing roads.

The attachment to road rollers for tearing up roads consists simply of arms hung from the rear of the engine. These arms having affixed to each of them at the outer end a narrow-like tooth or pick. The arms or levers being weighted, as the road roller, now used as a traction engine, moves forward the steel teeth tear up the surface of the road to a depth of several inches. A few men then follow the work of the engine and smooth the broken surface of the road, filling in ruts and cavities, and then on the top of this there is thrown whatever binding material a surveyor finds most convenient, and this having been thoroughly soaked with water, the surface of the road is then ironed out again by the steam road roller.

The surveyors have, it would seem, grown less exacting since the road scarifier attachment has been used as to the quality of the material for binding. Consul Halstead of Birmingham, England.

Macadam taught the road surveyors of England how to make good roads, and it seems to me the introduction of an attachment for a steam-driven road roller, which renders it easy to tear up

the surface of roads, and the fact that the roads thus torn up can be easily ironed out again by the road roller, has led the English road surveyors away from a fundamental principle of macadamizing, that any binding material must be carefully selected from materials which have a really binding character.

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### ROMANCE OF AN INVENTOR.

How George Bray Produced His Famous Gas Burner.

Some interesting particulars of the career of Mr. George Bray, inventor of the well-known gas burner, whose death at Leeds is just announced, are given in the Yorkshire Post. His father was engaged in the woolen trade, and Bray, then sixteen years old, helped in the business.

But the lad's mind, in the leisure moments left to him after the business of the day was done and the work of the night-school had been attended to, fell to reflecting upon the dull, often unsteady light which was emitted from the old-fashioned iron gas burners that were then in vogue. The great effect of the burner was that in the course of a short time it became clogged, and the flame from that moment on was dim and lost much of its illuminating power.

Bray conceived the idea of substituting for or adding to the iron burner a tip of baked porcelain which would have the quality of being non-corrosive. His father's attic in Fenton street was his workshop, and he labored for nights on end, experimenting and testing. His parents deemed him a crank, and actually persuaded him from pursuing a course which, as they thought, would culminate in the ruin of them all. After some time he removed his primitive furnace to a little workshop in Leighton street. The "witch's cauldron" demanded the fiercest heat possible, and it seemed that now or never the experiment was to be a success. Bray piled on coal, lump after lump, and still there was no result, until at last his supply of fuel gave out. In the last extremity he hurried to his parents' home in Fenton street, and seizing some portable articles of furniture as he could carry, he consigned them to the flames, and as a set-off against his father's morning anger he was able to announce that his desperate resource had met with the reward it deserved.

He was then in the spring of youth, and he followed up his discovery with an energy that never forsook him. From six o'clock in the morning until late at night—sometimes all night—he worked year in and year out, and so swift was his success that within the first year he was able to pay out the friend who had come forward with the necessary capital.

The business grew beyond the limits probably of Bray's wildest dreams, and today Bray does business in all parts of the world where gas is used as an illuminant. The firm employs something like seven hundred hands, and the factory is the biggest of the kind in the world.

### HOW TO CURE CORNS AND BUNIONS.

First, soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes. If the corn is very large, it may be worn a few days to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by all druggists.

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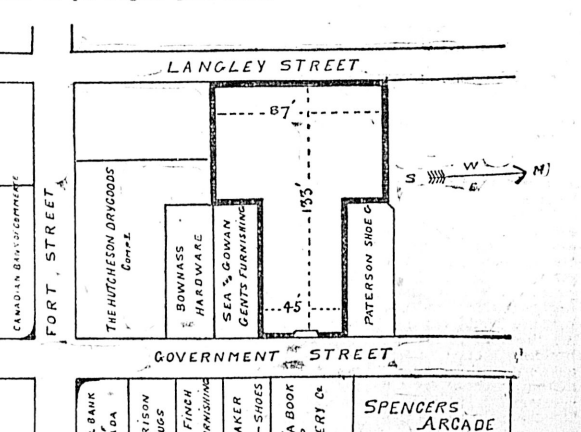
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MOTHER OF "THE SCIENTIFIC BABY"

FREEMAN MELNERT, "THE SCIENTIFIC BABY"

Brooklyn's "scientific baby" is without doubt one of the most interesting studies in child-life that have come to life recently. And no less interesting than the child is his father, who might be called the scientific baby's "scientific nurse." Mothers, fathers, medical men, artists, students of child life, and scientists, might do well to read about this strange child and the manner in which he is being raised.

Mrs. Susan Ingvar Melnert, a young German of a rather bashful and retiring nature, is passive and quiescent to the scientific scheme. Happily the experiment has so far worked admirably. The boy, now at two years of age, is a child that almost anybody would like to sit down and talk with for about a week.

He has never tasted meat, candy or cake, and if his father's scientific scheme is carried out he will not be allowed meat until he is about 15 years old. Mr. Melnert believes his efforts to produce a perfect boy have proved so successful up to this stage that he has established certain facts which will prove valuable to parents who care to see their children grow up to be perfect men and women.

It doesn't matter whether the boy's mother is at home or out shopping, the old sailor is the tireless, watchful nurse of the child. No little one ever went through a greater routine than this boy does.

At seven o'clock he gets up and has his breakfast of oatmeal or barley. This is in liquid form. He can drink all the water he wants, but he has nothing solid. After breakfast he plays around the



SCIENTIFIC BABY AT AGE OF TWO MONTHS

room where his father and mother live. The windows of this room are never closed, water or summer, and it is so situated that it gets a great deal of the morning sun. This sunlight for his child is far more to the father than all the "cosy" dark flats in the world.

After a sufficient time has elapsed to permit his breakfast to digest, the child and his father go through a regular form of exercise with sandbags and dumbbells, weighing three pounds each. The little fellow can, at the age of two years, handle two three-pound dumbbells almost as easily as could a man. And he can throw the sandbags at his father so hard that the old sailor says he will soon have to stop being the target for his "scientific" son.

When the exercise is finished the child plays or rests, as he pleases, until ten o'clock, when his father takes him to Prospect Park with his little wagon or his wheelbarrow. Together they play in the park until noon, when they return home, and the scientific boy goes to bed. He sleeps for two or three hours, and if the weather is fine in the afternoon his

father takes him for a long walk. Twice he has walked all the way to Coney Island.

In the summer time the father, mother and child frequently take their tent and blankets and go camping. This is more to the liking of the father and the son than to the mother, and so she does not always go upon these expeditions. When they are sleeping out the father cooks the child's meals on a tiny oil stove, and they have a fire lamp. Last winter they spent some time in the open air every day, despite the fearful snow and rain. Children died of all kinds of disease in Warren street, where the Melnerts live, and there was even typhoid fever in their house, but the boy has never been sick a day in his life. He has never had so much as a cold. Very little attention is paid to his dress, except to keep his clothes clean. He wears very thin underclothing the year round, and takes a cold bath before he goes to sleep in the afternoon, no matter if the thermometer is below zero. He has a fine reaction after his bath, and can stand any amount of cold or heat.

His diet is the most carefully studied part of his life. All his meals are made of liquefied oatmeal, barley or fruit. His father and mother eat meat in moderation, but the child never asks for any. The smell of it makes him run, and he would not touch anything sweet. Sometimes a very little sugar is put into his milk. Spring water is bought for him in great quantities, and he drinks it by the gallon each day. As yet he has not played much with other children, but his father says he will let him do so this year. He does not believe in isolating him.

of the association be changed to Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.

"My ambition is to see every miner enrolled in the union," the boys and girls in the school room, where they rightly belong, instead of being in the mines and factories; to see the coal miners conduct themselves in such a manner as to command the confidence and respect of their employers."—John Mitchell.

In the Portuguese territory of Tete, in Africa, where it is said there is to be a gold "boom," very little work in the fields yields to the native an abundant supply of food, and the earnings of a month are sufficient to supply pocket money for a year.

Some 600 men who have been on strike for eleven months at Liverpool South End Docks have returned to work. The men, who were employed by Messrs T. and J. Harrison, went in on conditions which the employers have insisted upon since the commencement of the trouble, namely without the union badge or button. This decision, it is stated, does not affect the question of the abandonment of the badge on the Dock Estate generally, and only applies to these 600 men out of 10,000. The strike arose because certain foremen refused to join the union.

There is a movement on foot in London, Manchester, Birmingham, and other cities in England, to promote technical education in the grocery and provision trades. As a means of stimulating this enterprise, Mr. W. P. Bowman—of the firm of Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds—has offered £500 as a first prize to the grocer's assistant who shows most knowledge of his trade after being examined by a board of experts. The contest, which takes place in 1905, will be open to anyone who is a member of the National Association of Grocers' Assistants, and who has taken such a course of technical instruction as may be laid down by the advisory committee of that body.

President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees says in his annual report to the ninth convention that the last reports show that there are 61 divisions paying sick benefits and 22 paying death benefits. The figures on the sick and death benefits paid by the local divisions for the years of 1903 and 1904 are as follows: Sick benefits, \$32,387.12; death benefits, \$1,137.15. In 1903, \$10,774.75, making a total of \$43,161.87. In addition to this, the international organization has paid during the term in death and disability claims, \$30,025, making a total paid by our association to its members in sick, death and disability claims, the amount of \$74,786.87.

The current report of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers shows that while the number of members had increased during the month of August from 97,246 to 97,361, the number of unemployed members has also increased from 3,980 to 4,060, and those on superannuation from 4,573 to 5,002. The Glasgow branch reports that "so far as the Clyde is concerned work on hand should ensure a fairly busy winter." It is added that "not only has there been a large amount of new work placed in all branches of the trade, but the number of our unemployed has considerably decreased, and the demand for suitable machine hands has been as great as we could supply."

The labor department of the board of trade, England, has just issued its report on changes in rates of wages and hours of labor for 1904. It states that nearly all the principal groups of trades show a net decrease of wages, but with respect to 80,000 workpeople—concerning whom it is possible to obtain definite statistics—15,000 are said to have obtained increases amounting to rather more than £1,200 a week, while nearly

785,000 sustained decreases amounting to more than £10,400 per week. The net result of all the changes reported to the department in 1904 was thus a decrease of £39,000 in weekly wages. This compares with £33,300 in 1903, with £27,600 in the previous year, and £76,600 in 1901, and the great bulk were settled without resort to strikes. For the first six months of the present year the changes in wages have resulted in a net reduction of £9,800 in the weekly pay of 305,300 people—the decrease being mainly in the coal mining, engineering and shipbuilding industries.

Owing to the failure of the employers to arbitrate a proposition with the Painters' Union of Scranton, they are about to establish a co-operative shop in that city. This method of winning victories by union labor is rather new, but in the places that the theory has been adopted it has been found very beneficial, as the employer will not see his business diverted if he can prevent it, and it has been changed to other sources when a union shop has been established by the men.

Mr. T. Comyn Platt, the Conservative candidate for the South Division has just had some interesting experiences in the harvest field. Being at North Ormsby on the farm of Mr. W. M. Casswell, where extra hands were needed, Mr. Platt offered his services and was accepted. He therefore began first thing in the morning, stopped the ordinary but-hur for breakfast, dinner and tea, and finished up at 7:30 with the rest of the men. Mr. Platt has formed a favorable opinion of the agricultural laborer as the result of his closer acquaintance with him in his daily work. Writing to a correspondent he says: "As luck would have it we were reaping wheat all day. I never have I know such a heavy sheaf as in this year to be found in Lincolnshire. However, I did my day's work, got my money, and feel all the better for the experience. I have heard it said that these men don't know what it is to work! I can only say that I have tramped across Africa, have harvested in Greece, and helped to unload a ship on the Caspian Sea, but never have I done a bigger day's work; certainly I have never met men who worked harder, more continuously, or with a better will than the Lincolnshire laborer."

The following evidence was given by Mr. Bell-Irving of Vancouver, before the Tariff Commission sitting there last week. Hon. Senator Templeman asked if white men could not be got to do this (cannery) work. Mr. Bell-Irving said that Chinamen seemed to be the only satisfactory men for this class of work. They did work that white men would not do, in fact the Chinese did that class of work which you would employ if you could get it to do. He regarded the Chinese as one of the most important factors in the development of a country, since a Chinaman was content to do that kind of work that enable employers to pay their white employees larger wages, and did useful work that white men too often refused to do. He instanced that in making up a case of salmon, if the cost were \$5, 50 cents, would go to the Chinaman, \$1.50 for material and the other \$3 for white labor, and the Chinaman did most of the work. No Chinamen were employed by them outside of the cannery in fishing, which was all done by white men and Japanese.

The Alien Labor Act was upheld in a recent case against the Menzies Wall Paper Company, which was heard at Toronto before the police magistrate. The company was charged with having, through its superintendent, assisted in the importation of foreign labor under contract, the men, six in number, having been brought to Toronto, from the United States to supply the places of employees who were out on strike. The defendants contended that the men brought in were British subjects. It was further contended for the defence that the men had come to Toronto to get work, but not under contract. The evidence, however, disclosed that the superintendent had gone to New York and secured the men and had told them that there were vacant places in Toronto, and that the wages would be from \$18 to \$20 per week. The superintendent also advanced the price of the tickets, which was to be deducted from their wages. The police magistrate held the superintendent guilty in five out of six cases, and imposed a fine of \$50 in each case.

The following is the American Federation of Labor platform:

1. Compulsory education.
2. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.
3. A legal work day of not more than eight hours.
4. Sanitary inspection of workshop, mine and home.
5. Liability of employers for injuries to health, body and life.
6. The abolition of the contract system on all public work.
7. The abolition of the contract system.
8. The municipal ownership of street car, water works and gas and electric plants for public distribution of light, heat and power.
9. The nationalization of telegraph, telephone, railroads and mines.
10. The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding, and substituting therefor a title of occupancy and use.
11. Repeal of all conspiracy and penal laws affecting seamen and other workmen incorporated in the federal laws of the United States.
12. The abolition of the monopoly privilege of issuing money and substituting therefor a system of direct issuance to and by the people.

The Labor Co-Partnership Association, says Engineering, was founded twenty-one years ago, and its comparative figures show the expansion of co-operative production from 1883 to 1904 inclusive. In the first-named year the number of societies was 15, in 1893 the number rose to 75, in 1904 to 126. The capital in 1883 was £100,000, and in 1904 it amounted to £3,500,000. The dividend in wages distributed in 1893 was only £8,225; last year it was over £21,000. The trade account in 1883 was £160,751; in 1893, £1,155,842; 1904, £3,529,545. The profits were: 1883, £2,092; 1893, £45,237; in 1904, £206,466. The losses were: 1883, £114; in 1893, £2,112; in 1904, £5,276. But these figures do not cover the results in five large companies, employing about 5,000 workpeople on the profit-sharing principle; in these the workpeople shared some £60,000 last year, the bonus or percentage on wages, ranging from 2 per cent. to 10 per cent. 3 per cent. the highest. The capital owned by the employees is about £314,000, equal to £40 per employee. This, continues Engineering, accentuates the conclusion that co-operative production progresses very slowly, more slowly than profit-sharing. There may be a far cry among the co-operative classes, whether private firms or companies, that they will be swamped by co-operative effort. The shop-keeping

class may scent danger in the progress of co-operative distribution; but, after all, the co-operative movement has made but little impression upon that class, except in a few centres of industry. Perhaps the best thing in the co-operative movement is the discipline, and the development of self-reliance, self-restraint, and personal thrift.

Secretaries of unions will confer a favor upon the labor editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

## Shark Fishing a Honolulu Sport

The Breeder and Sportsman.

One of Honolulu's most exciting past-times is shark fishing. Large sharks abound off Honolulu harbor, and a party of fishermen may usually count on bringing back one or two sea monsters from eight to fourteen feet long by going three or four miles from shore. The fish may either be harpooned or hooked, the latter method being easier. The harpooning is more dangerous and more difficult.

The shark fishers need a small launch, a dead horse, some harpoons or hooks, and some large caliber rifles. The horse is sometimes killed a day or two before the expedition, as sharks are supposed to like their horse meat "high." This is not necessary, however, and is not advisable, for there is no special pleasure in dragging through the harbor a horse that has been dead long enough to really resent it.

The horse is tied at the end of a rope and left to float about sixty feet away from the launch out in the open sea, and then the wait for sharks begins. A shark will usually show up in a very short time. At a distance of sixty feet he is a long green object of indefinite outlines. He approaches the dead horse slowly, until a few feet away, and then veers off to one side and disappears. But he always returns. Over and over again, sometimes for an hour, he will circle about the dead animal, seeming to be as suspicious as any fox.

While the shark is making these repeated investigations the bait is slowly drawn toward the boat. Some interesting glimpses of the shark are obtainable during this process. He will slowly glide through the water up to the food and then suddenly turn on one side and take a bite. It is close enough one gets an idea of what he can do in the biting time. In an expedition last month dogs were used as bait, as a horse was not obtainable. Within three feet of the fishers on the boat a huge shark turned, opened his jaws, and seized the dog. A large dead dog was tied to the rope. There was a wriggle of the huge green-looking body, a splash of surface water and the shark moved on. The dog was bitten clean in half.

When harpooning is to be done, the bait is drawn gradually closer until the shark comes right up to the boat. The harpoon is plunged into him and battle begins. The shark will plunge for deep water and tow the boat at a rapid pace. His strength is extraordinary, and the fight is sure to be a long one. There is nothing for it but to tire him out, and the only way to do this is to let him struggle as he will. Gradually he is drawn nearer and nearer to the boat, and soon he is hauled to the surface in a condition approaching exhaustion. Then the rides come into play, but at the first shot he will often carry the harpoon and rope off with him and again repeat the fight.

There is a spot under the gills, where the main artery is located, where a fatal wound can be inflicted with a large rifle bullet, but shooting in a rocking boat is not likely to be accurate, and the spot seldom reached until after firing several shots.

The sharks are more easily hooked than harpooned. From the side of the boat they may be seen swimming about below. The use of a box with a glass bottom makes possible a splendid view of them. On the occasion already referred to the other half of the bitten dog was placed on a large hook and let down among them. Through the glass a huge shark was seen slowly to approach, turn, and seize the bait. In some way or other the hook failed to catch, and the shark let go when the rope was jerked. But he came back and seized it again. Two men pulling as sailors pull on a halyard, slowly drew him to the surface, where a fine view was had of his head and jaws, with their five rows of sword teeth. This fellow was settled after seven rifle shots.

Diamond weddings pale before that recently celebrated at Vauxhall, Stone, M. Farion is a century old. His wife, who he married seventy-five years ago, is ninety-two. The "wedding procession" consisted of octogenarians. The groomsmen, the nephews of the groom, was eighty-six, the chief bridesmaid eighty-seven. All the other guests were about the same age, the youngest being a mere lad of eighty.



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There is all the difference in the world between eating biscuits and biscuit eating. One

may eat a biscuit and not taste it, but when you think of biscuit eating you think instantly of

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

Crisp, delicious and tasty.

Absolutely and distinctly superior to any other make.

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## ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

Time Table No. 55.

Northbound.	Daily	Southbound.	Northbound	Sat., Sun.	Southbound
Leave	A.M.	Arrive.	Leave.	& Wed.	Arrive
Victoria	9:00	12:06	Victoria	4:00	7:55
Shawinigan Lake	10:20	10:16	Shawinigan Lake	5:17	6:46
Duncans	11:00	10:02	Duncans	5:55	5:55
Chemainus	11:32	9:30	Chemainus	6:25	5:25
Ladysmith	11:52	9:10	Ladysmith	6:45	5:00
Nanaimo	12:35	8:20	Nanaimo	7:37	4:15
Ar. Wellington	12:53	Lv. 8:00	Ar. Wellington	7:52	Lv. 4:00

Excursion rates in effect between all points, good going Saturdays and Sundays; returning not later than Monday.

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Stage leaves Daily, connecting with north and southbound trains. Double stage service Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria—Single, \$2.40; Return, \$3.60.

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## MEN OF MARK

Bliss Carman, the Canadian-American poet, who has recently issued another book of poems, is a native of New Brunswick, and a descendant of Loyalist stock. He is a son of the late William Carman, of Fredericton, N. B., where he was born forty-four years ago. Graduating at the University of New Brunswick, he afterwards spent some time at Edinburgh and Harvard universities. Finding all his studies in literature, he took up writing as a profession, and soon won recognition. In 1890 he became literary editor of the Independent, contributing to several other magazines, and establishing the Chap book of Chicago. While resident in New York, Mr. Carman retained the warmest sympathy with Canada, and is one of the men who look forward to a vast British Empire that will one day be a world-factor for peace and toleration and prosperity. An interesting fact in Mr. Carman's career is that he has been a correspondent from Washington, and a war correspondent during the civil war. Joining the editorial staff of the New York Tribune, he became in a few years, editor-in-chief, and later chief proprietor. In 1889 he was appointed minister to France, and was special ambassador to the English court for our late Queen's jubilee, and again for the coronation of King Edward. Mr. Carman is a man of very distinguished appearance, is scholarly in his tastes, taking a wide interest in life and occupying a place of social distinction. He is the author of a number of books, and aided his wife in establishing the well-known club for American girl students in Paris.

### When Roosevelt Nodded.

London Chronicle. If President Roosevelt had been as punctilious a stylist as he has proved himself to be, he would not have addressed a telegram of thanks to "His Majesty William II., Emperor of Germany." For, to begin with, it is not strictly correct to add the Roman numerals to a sovereign's name during his lifetime, just as the sovereign himself never does so. Our own King, for example, simply signs himself "Edward," leaving it for the drafters of bills to put in the numerals which distinguish him from others of the same name. On the other hand, William II. is not "Emperor of Germany," but only "Deutscher Kaiser," a very different thing. The former title implies imperial sovereignty—which is only an attribute of the Kaiser, who is only an Imperial President, as Mr. Roosevelt is a Republican one.

### Root Told to "Move On."

Secretary of State Root was mistaken for a loiterer the other day by a special officer at the North Station at Boston and ordered to "move on." The incident occurred a few minutes after his arrival from Canada, says a despatch to the Philadelphia Ledger. "Secretary Root was about to give one of his two sons, who accompanied him, instructions concerning the baggage, when a giant special officer swaggered up to the group. "Move on there, you fellows!" he shouted. "You're blocking the way and better get along. Lively, now." "As he spoke the policeman grabbed Secretary Root and gave him a vigorous push. One of the Root boys looked amazed, but his father only smiled kindly and proceeded without protest to his carriage."

### William James Calhoun.

William James Calhoun, who has been sent to Venezuela by President Roosevelt to make an examination of the condition of affairs in Venezuela and to report the facts to him, so that the United States may be able to determine what course to adopt toward the South American diplomatic storm centre, was a chum and political adviser of President McKinley. This is the second time that Mr. Calhoun has been chosen to act as the "eyes and ears" of the United States. Mr. Calhoun, says a writer in the New York Herald, was born in Pittsburgh fifty-seven years ago. He went to school in Poland, Ohio, and it was in that state that he became acquainted with the McKinley family and grew to be a boyish chum of the late President. In the troubled months preceding the war with Spain, President McKinley turned for counsel and advice to the friend of his boyhood. At a time when public excitement was wildly inflamed by the terrible sufferings of the Cuban population under the Spanish yoke, and when the demand for war was gathering strength day by day, he sent Mr. Calhoun into Cuba to bring back the truth. To quote further from The Herald's article: "There was an especially critical situation when the President made his request of Mr. Calhoun on April 30, 1897. Mr. Ricardo Ruiz, a naturalized American citizen, had been thrown into prison by the Spanish authorities on a charge of having participated in the revolution, and had died or been killed before he was brought to trial. The treaty between Spain and the United States relating to the detention of prisoners had been violated, and there was a strong suspicion that Dr. Ruiz had been murdered in his cell by his jailers. His widow appealed for revenge, and there was an overwhelming demand for reparation. "Public indignation was aroused to fever heat by accounts of his sufferings that were sent to this country, and tremendous pressure was brought upon President McKinley to act. Before coming to a decision he determined to send Mr. Calhoun to Havana. He asked him not only to examine into the merits of the Ruiz case, but also to collect all possible definite information concerning the progress of the revolution, so that the President might be in a position to reach a resolution that would be both just and wise. "Mr. Calhoun was on his way to Havana three days after the President had called upon him. Haste was necessary, for it was evident that the public could not be much longer restrained. He returned at the end of a month and placed the President in possession of the information that he desired. He told him that the insurgents would win their fight, not so much by force of arms as because Spain lacked the financial strength to continue the contest. He found the Spanish soldiers in a deplorable condition, unpaid and suffering from want and disease. He characterized General Weyler as a 'brute.' While there was great suffering among the reconcentrados, he said that it had been exaggerated by infla-

still, start for Vienna and see Billroth. When you get to these men they will ask you, 'Where do you come from?' and when you answer Leipzig, they will say 'You blockhead! Why don't you go to Thiersch?'

### The German Empress.

Chicago Chronicle. The German Empress is an early riser and sits down to breakfast with the Emperor, winter and summer, punctually at 8 o'clock. At 1 o'clock the imperial couple dine with their children; guests are seldom invited to this midday meal, and when they are they are treated quite en famille. She is exceedingly fond of children of all sorts and conditions, and when she is staying in the country she often stops her carriage at the sight of a group of children and lets them climb into it in search of bonbons, which she carries with her for the delectation of any little one she may meet.

### King Edward's Letters.

King Edward receives daily no fewer than 3,000 newspapers and 1,000 letters, while the Czar and the German Emperor receive each from 600 to 700 letters and appeals. The King of Italy is troubled by about 500, and Queen Wilhelmina from 100 to 150. All these however are put in the shade by the Pope, who holds first place with from 22,000 to 23,000 letters every day.

Rev. Minot J. Savage, on being introduced to speak before a large Boston assembly a short time since, told a story about Eugene Field and vouched for its truth, because he heard Seth Low tell it.

Field sat down at the table in a New York restaurant and presently was approached by a voluble waiter, who began to rapidly enumerate the articles upon the menu—"Coffee, tea, chocolate, ham'n hash'n-beans," etc. Field looked at him with fixed eye and solemn visage and said with marked deliberation: "I want none of these things. All I desire is one orange and a few kind words."

Admiral Caird, who has been appointed Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, is barely 50 years old. He first distinguished himself (says the Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph) in the naval contingent which assisted in the defence of Paris during the German invasion in December, 1870. On the 21st of that month he was wounded grievously at Le Bourget, and next day he was pro-

## EXODUS TO CANADA

Dr. W. H. Fitchett, who recently traveled from Australia to Canada by the steamer Manuka, of the All-Red Route, has written to the Melbourne Argus some interesting sketches of his fellow-passengers. The sketches, which mostly relate to those who were leaving Australia and New Zealand for Canada, and the reasons for their emigration, will be found more than usually interesting at this time, when labor questions on this continent are the most perplexing of any.

Dr. Fitchett writes: Australian politicians would find the decks of the Manuka an uncomfortable, but perhaps very wholesome, school. Disgust with Australian politics, amongst Australians themselves is bitter and loud on every deck; and that politics are driving people from Australia is abundantly proved. Here is a sugar-grower from Queensland, who drops off at Fiji in search of some happy land where he will not be compelled to employ laborers of only one particular color of skin. Here is a business man from New South Wales, accustomed to deal with big affairs, who discourses on the Arbitration Act with a gloomy energy and an ordered wealth of facts which would strangely disturb the complacency of Mr. B. R. Wise, if he could only hear it. Here is an architect and engineer, who has spent more than forty years in Australia and New Zealand, and is leaving both, as he explains, not because he has failed, but that his sons may have a chance of success. When he was himself a young fellow of twenty-one in Australia—this is forty years ago—he earned £250 a year, and had a future; today his son, aged twenty, is in a big warehouse, does the work of a man, gets the wages of a boy, and has no prospects. So this father is taking his family to a country where, as he puts it, a young fellow has a chance. Australia he admits, in climate, soil, and all natural conditions, has immense advantages over Canada; but, then, in Victoria every third inhabitant lives in Melbourne. The social state—for a new country is artificial and evil. In Western Canada, for which this father and his sons are bound, out of every hundred inhabitants, 92 are on the land, and only eight in the towns. He knows of a Canadian town where the houses cannot be built fast enough for the people; and to this architect's paradise he is betaking himself. In ten or

of three fine sons and a daughter. They are all going to a country where the farmer gets the freshhold of the land he clears and cultivates, for the discount in New Zealand with the leasehold system, if inarticulate, is both deeper and wider than New Zealand legislators realize or will admit. It has certainly cost New Zealand many families.

A farmer from South Australia, with thirteen children, was on the last steamer outward, and is another example of the best sort of asset Australia is losing. Here is another man turning his back on Australia, with plenty of money in his pockets, and wife and children about him. He is half farmer, half grazier, and was the first man, he claims, to make cheese for the market in Queensland. He is of a fine type, rich in shrewdness and practical sense, and tells his tale with a frankness and humor altogether delightful. He had built up a big and prosperous dairy; but when the drought lay fierce in Queensland he had to import lucerne from Victoria to keep his cows alive. The railway department, instead of helping the oppressed farmers, close this exact moment for raising rates. As a result, the narrator goes on, "we all voted dead against the Philip government at the general election; but," he adds, with a rueful sigh, "this put the Labor party into power, and meant for us being out of the frying-pan into the fire." Parliament, too, afflicted him with many irritations. There were government inspectors who came to teach him the dairy business, and were as innocent of it themselves as so many tumbled old maids; and he had no pay for his expert head for every cow he possessed for the sake of supplying these inspectors with a salary they did not earn and a knowledge they did not possess. It was, he complains with rueful energy, a wasted opportunity. So he is leaving Australia for ten years, which time he reckons the country will have been whipped back into sane politics, and he will be safe for the farmer with a small capital to return.

For those who are leaving Australia, somehow, all intend to come back to it. Australia, this man holds, is the finest country with the finest climate, under heaven. It is only afflicted with a mysterious disease known as "politics." No one can talk with the men lying on the fore-hatch of the Manuka without seeing that what may be called the small capitalists are becoming uneasy in Australia, and are leaving it.

Here is another type, a stonemason, who has been twenty-five years in New South Wales, but is an Englishman by birth. He is a well-built, intelligent, and good-looking fellow, belongs to one of the oldest of the labor unions, and is plainly a leader in it. He is naturally an ardent unionist. His trade, he claims, with pride, works only eight hours a day, and he favors the policy of working either shorter hours a day or fewer days per week, in order to distribute the work over all the members of the union, and so keep up the rate of wages. He refuses to believe that high wages increase the cost of production, and so limit the amount of work to be done. Increased cost, he argues, is always "passed on" to the consumer. What he fails to see is that, at some stage of the process, he himself is a consumer, and the increased wages he gets at the beginning of the process means higher prices for what he consumes at the other end. That this is so is proved by the experience of the man who sells bread to him. He is an engineer, a middle-aged, smileless man, with an aged mother and wife, who is leaving Australia for Canada. He also is a unionist, but, he declares with gloomy energy, the union did him no good. He always got work, he explains, in Australia, but saw no prospects before him. He had tried all the colonies, and, curiously enough, found himself worse off in New Zealand. The wages were higher there than in Australia, but the purchasing power of money was less. Everywhere in the town, he complains, belonged to a ring. The bakers were a ring, etc., and so prices were kept up. He could save more money on less wages in Queensland, or in New South Wales, than in New Zealand. He is leaving Australia in disgust, and his case certainly proves what ought to need no proof—that an increase in the cost of producing a thing means in the long run an increase in the cost of the article produced, and that the increase must be paid by the consumer, and we are all producers and consumers.

Though he is, has no complaint against the unions. They forbid a man, he says, making the best of himself. He is a very quick and capable workman; but he argues frankly: "If I am working beside a slow man and get no more wages than he does, why should I work faster?" So he lowers his pace to that of his slower comrade, and the effect of a state fixed wage, he admits with a sigh, is to bring all workmen down to a level with the poorest and slowest man of the group. If he complains, with great force, that there ought to be different grades of workmen, and the man who can do better work, or more work, should be classed according to his capacity, allowed to do his best, and get a higher rate of wages. But he admits, the unions themselves won't tolerate this at present. A man who makes the pace faster for his fellow-workman is looked upon as a traitor, and, if he got higher wages as a result, it would be branded as "blood money." But he hopes, as the unions grow wiser, they will consent to a classification of workmen, with higher wages for better men, so that a man may be allowed to make the best of himself.

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## Get In On The Rise!

### —BUY— CALGARY AND EDMONTON LAND CO'S SHARES

Dealt in on the London (Eng.) Stock Exchange, and bought and sold by us at a margin of 20 per cent., or for cash.

Last week we strongly recommended these at \$12.50 per share; the latest quotation is now \$14 per share, with a strong upward tendency and the inner circle of Winnipeg investors buying largely.

NO SHARES NOW OFFERING HAVE STRONGER, MORE SUBSTANTIAL REASONS FOR ADVANCING IN PRICE.

THE COMPANY is capitalized at 241,000 shares of £1 (\$5).

WHAT THE COMPANY HAS: \$1,500,000 coming in to its exchequer for land sold; 340,000 acres of land still to sell, including Edmonton town lots and mineral rights over 1,200,000 acres, containing Silver, Coal and Oil.

WHAT THE COMPANY'S DONE: Paid a dividend of 60 cents last May, another of 48 cents in August, and now announces a bonus of 60 cents.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT THE COMPANY BY THE HIGHEST FINANCIAL AUTHORITY: The London (Eng.) Stock Market Report of August 25 says: "At the price this company is selling its land, the LOW MARKET VALUE OF ITS SHARES IS AN ABSURDITY. The directorate is a very responsible one, and EVEN AT £5 (\$25) THE SHARES WOULD BE CHEAP."

REMEMBER, we have strongly recommended nothing since we said buy Hudson Bays at \$125. (Today these stand at \$400.) This should give you confidence. Therefore, DON'T MISS CALGARY & EDMONTON LAND CO'S SHARES.

WIRE YOUR ORDER RIGHT NOW—TODAY.

Twenty per cent. margin on one hundred shares at \$14 would be \$280—or for cash, \$1,400.

## PARKER & CO.

(Established 1889.)

21 & 23 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

Telegraphic Address, "Parker," Toronto

## The Dress Makers Favorite Spool Silk

Every stitch is a stitch of strength when you sew with BELDING'S SILK. Garments won't rip—seams won't ravel—because Belding's Silk is strong and tough.

## Belding's Spool Silk



is best for machine, plain sewing, embroidery and all fancy work because it is the strongest. Made in all shades to match everything you make by hand or machine.

Leading dry goods and fancy goods stores have Belding's Silk.

## A Gin Pill Reason

Many people are veritable human interrogation points. They invariably want to know why?

## Gin Pills

are superior to other kidney remedies. One reason is that Gin Pills are antiseptic in their action, cleansing, healing, purifying from the start, thereby effecting a speedier and more certain cure. The effect is immediate. All Druggists, grocers, per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50 or direct from

THE BOLE DRUG CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF GIN PILLS DO NOT CURE

## MANTELS, GRATES AND TILES

All kinds of Fireplace Fittings on hand. English, French, Dutch and American Tiles. Scotch and American Grates. Local and Imported Mantels. Call and examine.

## W. J. ANDERSON

OFFICE:  
No. 2 LANGLEY STREET

'Phone 96.

Showrooms, Corner Langley and Broughton Streets.

## HEADQUARTERS

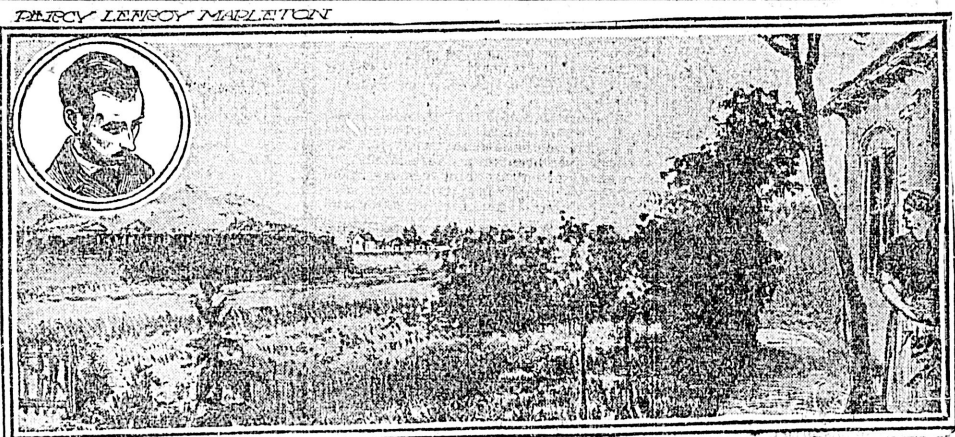
for choice hardy nursery stock of all descriptions.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits.

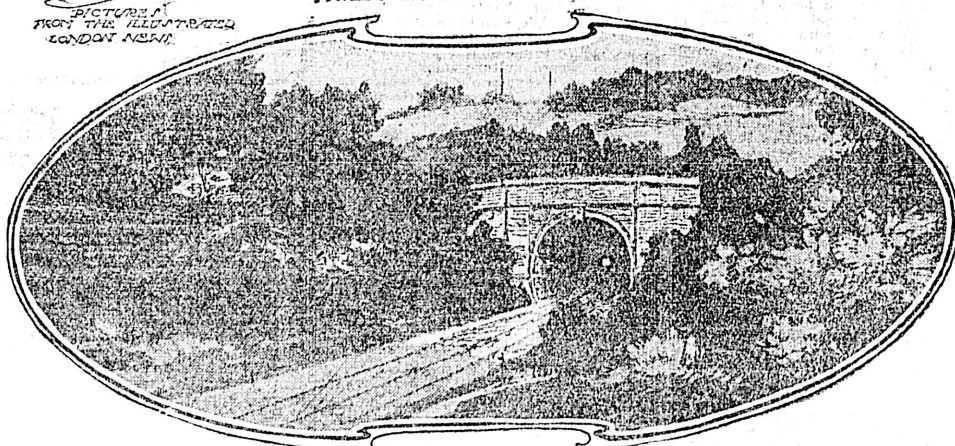
Roses, Evergreens, Climbers.

Hollies, Rhododendrons, Azallas, Etc

Largest and best assorted stock in the province, at prices as low as first-class stock can be grown.



TRAIN RANING THE "COTTAGE" AT HOSLEY



ENTRANCE TO THE BALCONES TUNNEL

The recent murder of Mary Money, a young woman whose body was mutilated in the Westham tunnel, recalls the brutal murder of Frederick I. Gold by Percy Lefroy, alias Mapleton, on June 27, 1881.

The scene of both tragedies was the same, and are markedly similar. In the present case the victim was a young woman, Mary Money, whose body was mutilated. A long veil was tightly wedged in her mouth, and the police are confident that the woman was murdered in the compartment of a train on which she was travelling, and that her body was thrown from the car.

The fact that none of the doors of the train on its arrival at Red Hill were

open is considered to conclusively prove that it was not a case of suicide. Miss Money left her home on Sunday evening, saying she would not be gone long.

The affair thereafter is a complete mystery. No ticket was found on the body, and no one was found able to explain under what circumstances the young woman entered the train or where she was going.

The striking similarity between crimes serves to emphasize again the arguments of those who point out the danger of the closed compartment still in use on most of the English railways.

Though the Lefroy murder occurred as far back as 1881, it has always held its place as one of the "causes celebres" in crime, and the agitation which was then started in favor of the corridor car

as used in this country temporarily put to rest the matter.

Whether or not this fact came to the knowledge of Lefroy has never been known, but on the day of the murder the victim had nearly all of the money collected into his bank, and had not more than \$15 in his pockets when he boarded his accustomed train at London Bridge station.

Mr. Gold was returning from London, where he had been collecting rents, to his home in the neighborhood of Brighton. He bore a season ticket on the line, and came to London for a few hours every morning.

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But discontent with Australian politics is by no means confined to the saloon, and to the class represented by the saloon passenger list. It is just as strong in the third-class, of whom 34 are men; and they are all leaving Australia. They are a ripple which shows the flow of what is not yet a tide, but which may easily become one. They are not failures. They have cash in their pockets, brains in their heads, skill in their fingers. They are carpenters, farmers, gardeners, millers, most of them with families; a few of them with money. Some of them, indeed, are, in their way, small capitalists. They are exactly the men whom it would pay Australia to import at almost any cost; but they are leaving it, and in almost every case coming to some degree of poverty in their new homes. They have various roots. Sometimes it is because parliament has done too much; sometimes because it does too little, and always because it does the wrong thing. New Zealand, it is somewhat surprising to find, has a very small number of emigrants. Many cases might be given from the passenger list of this recent steamer. Here is a farmer from Otago, for example, who puts \$800 in the pursers' hands for safe-keeping; another farmer from Wellington, yet another farmer, from Auckland, with \$1,100 solid cash in his pockets, and better wealth in the shape

of twenty years he calculates Australia will have mended its ways, and be acting on a sadder policy; but pending that beetle event he emigrates.

On one occasion, when a change in the east had been made at the Savoy theatre, Sir Arthur Sullivan, who happened to be dining at the Savoy hotel, slipped away for a few minutes from the table and went into the theatre to the upper circle, there to hear and judge for himself the capacity of the new artists. As the play proceeded and a favorite score in the opera was taken, the talented composer unconsciously commenced to hum the refrain as he desired it to be rendered. This considerably annoyed his next door neighbor, who abruptly remarked: "Excuse me, sir, if I mention the fact that I have paid my money to hear Sir Arthur Sullivan's charming opera as given by the company, and not your confounded humming."

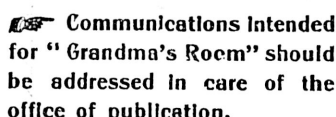
Sir Arthur never was sure whether the man had recognized him or not.

### Mr. Carnegie and Golf.

On one occasion Mr. Andrew Carnegie consulted an Edinburgh baillie as to whether he should go in for a golf course at Skibo. "Yes, by all means have the golf course," advised the baillie; "and go in for the game yourself. It will add ten years to your life." "Indeed," replied Mr. Carnegie, "that would be worth while; if you will guarantee that it will really add ten years to my life I'll make you a present of two millions!" "Well," replied the baillie, after some consideration, "I cannot do that, but I'll play you for the two millions."

A good story is being told of the well-known German surgeon Thiersch. A rich man came to him in Leipzig and asked him to recommend a clever specialist, adding that he did not mind how far he traveled, or what expense he incurred. Thiersch looked at him for a moment and then said: "Well, if you like travel, go to Berlin and see Bergmann; or, if that is not far enough go to Munich and see Nussbaum; or, if you must go further





A couple of new toothpicks are convenient to handle them with. Cocoanut stirred to the "cream" portion while boiling improves these balls. The amount of

(4) The duration of marriage is usually determined by the length of time during which the offspring require the care and protection of both parents in order to properly equip them for the

and lusty Russians will have made it itself felt in every domain of science, art, literature, manufactures, agriculture, and politics, thanks to the stimulating action of this most beneficent war with Japan, which has taught Russians the advantages of disciplined patriotism and national honesty."

ers built by Marine Iron Works, Victoria, to comply with the British Columbia Spec. Act. Suitable for LOGGING CLEARING LAND.

For particulars apply to  
**ANDREW GRAY**  
Marine Iron Works,  
Victoria, B. C.  
Works Tel. 631

**SS. SONOMA**, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, Oct. 12.  
**SS. MARIPOSA**, for Tahiti, Oct. 17.  
**SS. VENTURA**, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m. Thursday, Nov. 2.  
**R. P. MITCHELL & CO., LTD.**, Victoria.

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## VICTORIA : BUSINESS : DIRECTORY

## REAL ESTATE

## A. W. Bridgman

Phone No. 86.  
41 Government St. Established 1858.

SIX EXCELLENT BUILDING LOTS ON Yates and Johnson, above Cook; assessed \$4,450; to be sacrificed at \$2,500.

PROSPECT LAKE—61 acres; extensive water front; cottages; stables; bathhouse; large alder bottom—\$30.00 per acre; very easy terms.

HEAD OF ARM—60 acres; extensive water front; some clearing; good well. \$750 cash.

VIEW STREET, above Vancouver; full sized lot, deep loan; to close an estate; no reasonable offer refused.

SWAN LAKE—60 acres, all fenced, part cultivated; black loam; living stream—\$1,000.

GLANFORD AVENUE—Ten acres in cultivation—\$1,000.

KINGSTON ST.—Seven roomed house; large lot; modern conveniences; stable—\$2,200.

VICTORIA WEST—Six roomed house; cost \$800, for \$450 cash.

SUPERIOR STREET—Pretty, modern bungalow, with large lot—\$1,200.

ROYAL OAK—21 acres, 15 in cultivation, 40 in bearing orchard; comfortable house; outbuildings; living stream; beautiful situation. Price on application.

PORT SIMPSON—Lots in first addition to Hudson's Bay Co.'s townsite—\$150 in advance; \$175 corner.

GOVERNMENT STREET—Suite of offices, excellent position for dentist or lawyer.

FOR RENT—Thirty houses in various parts of city—

MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FOR SALE—Old established milk business

## Grant &amp; Conyers

No. 2 View St., Opposite Main Entrance to Drift Hotel.

MODERN BUNGALOW, now under construction, in the choicest residential part of city, with all modern conveniences; and good hall and six rooms; large basement, etc. This is a really tempting proposition. Price on application.

SPLendid BUILDING SITE, St. Charles St., 60x195 feet. Only \$1,000.

SIX ROOMED charming cottage, with all modern conveniences; the best buy in town today. Particulars on application.

FINE BUILDING SITE, Queen's Avenue. Only \$650.

TWO LOTS ON Oak Bay Avenue, close to Junction. Only \$650.

THE TWO BEST LOTS in James Bay, for \$900. (Corner.)

MODERN HOUSE, just completed, with cement walk, 6 rooms, large basement, mantels, all modern conveniences; corner lot, choice situation. Only \$2,400.

## Professional Directory

## ARCHITECTS

W. RIDGWAY-WILSON, Architect, 6 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C. Telephone B931. au16

ARCHITECTS—Thos. D. Sedger, Architect, Room 21 Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B. C. jy11

PARR & FEE, Architects, corner of Hastings and Homer streets, Vancouver, B. C.

## ASSAYER AND CHEMIST

J. O'SULLIVAN, F.C.S., Provincial Assayer and Chemist, Vancouver, B. C.

## CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

REBECK, JAMES K., Tel. 1098. Consulting mechanical engineer, naval architect. Plans, specifications. Special designs. Reports, surveys, and supervision. Rooms 32-33 Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C. jy18

George H. Webster, M. Can. Soc. C. E., street, Civil Engineer, Fairfield Building, Vancouver.

## DENTISTS

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria, B. C. Telephone—Office, 555; Residence, 122. au26

## ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

HUTCHINSON BROS., Mechanical Engineers, Broughton, Victoria, Tel. 1170

## EDUCATIONAL

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street. Bookkeeping, shorthand taught; also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

MISS WALKER, Piano Studio, 238 Fort Street. Classes in theory. Assistant teachers.

## LAND SURVEYORS

GORD & MCGREGOR, Provincial and Dominion Land Surveyors, Civil and Mining Engineers, Chancery Chambers, Bastion Square, Victoria. Tel 604A. jy18

## PATENTS AND LEGAL.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., VANCOUR, VER, Black Block—Patents, trade marks, copyrights and designs. Head office, Toronto; offices Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal and Washington, D. C. s20

ROWLAND BRITAIN, Registered Attorney Patents in all countries. Fairfield Bldg., opp. Post Office, Vancouver.

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Licensing Commission's at their next sitting for a transfer of the license to retail wines, spirituous and fermented liquors, by retail, on the premises at 55 Government Street, Victoria, B. C., and known as the "Horse Shoe Saloon," to Charles Haze Setterfield.  
W. A. MILLINGTON,  
F. L. WOLFENDEN,  
Witness: C. K. Courtney. s14

## TO RENT—HOTEL

TO RENT—Globe Hotel, at Esquimalt, as a going concern; very moderate rent. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. au20

## BOARDING HOUSES

THE OSBORNE—Nicely furnished sunny rooms, \$1.00 week up. Corner Pandora and Blanchard street. 01

## WANTED—TO PURCHASE

WANTED—To purchase, small furnished house in James Bay, cheap for cash. Address with full particulars to Box 214 this office. s21

## FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND

PRIVATE SALE—Bedroom, dining-room and kitchen furniture, 1 to 6 p. m. any day. 732 Johnson street. 011

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Young woman for housework. Apply 15 Esquimalt street, Douglas Gardens. 014

WANTED—A good girl for general housework by man and wife; no children. Phone 1898. 013

WANTED—For Enderby, mother's help; kind, considerate home. Apply 60 Rae street. 011

WANTED—A strong girl for general housework (country). Apply 60 Rae street. 01

WANTED—An experienced cook (two in family); second maid kept (Washington state). Apply 60 Rae street. 01

WANTED—Two ward maids at the Royal Jubilee Hospital. Salary \$20 per month. Apply Matron. s23

WANTED—A young girl to take care of children, etc., 21 South Turner street. 01

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Position by widow as housekeeper or other work; good cook. 275 Colonsist. 014

A LADY can recommend an energetic woman for house cleaning; long and satisfactory experience; good references. Apply 60 Rae street. 01

## WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—By manufacturing house, trustworthy assistant for branch office; \$18 per week; position permanent; no capital required; previous experience not essential. Address Branch Manager, 325 Dearborn, Chicago. 015

WANTED—A man to start milk business. Will pay \$20 a month and percentage; close to city; must be reliable man. Box 278 Colonsist. 015

WANTED—Men and women to learn watchmaking, engraving, jeweler's work, etc. The only practical school. Money made learning. Watchmaking-Engraving School, P. I. Building Seattle. s17

WANTED—Experienced chocolate dipper wanted. Pompan Bros., wholesale confectioners, 39 Langley. 013

WANTED—Someone with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping to post books, about one hour per day and two whole days at end of month to make up books. Station wages required. Address Box 256 Colonsist. 01

LEARN TELEGRAPHY and R. R. Accounting. \$50 to \$300 a month salary assured our graduates under bond. Our six schools are the largest in America and endorsed by all railroads. Write for catalogue. Morse School of Telegraphy, Cincinnati, O., Buffalo, N. Y., Atlanta, Ga., La Crosse, Wis., Texarkana, Tex., San Francisco, Cal. au1

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

STOREKEEPERS' SALES posted daily; involve and monthly statements; position delivered; accounts adjusted or balance sheet prepared by professional accountant. Terms moderate. W. care of Y. M. C. A., City. 014

SCOTCHMAN, just arrived in Victoria, desires situation of any kind to start; well situated in the groceries, wines and spirits, and has also good knowledge of bookkeeping. Best of references. Address Box 276 this office. 014

TO LUMBERMEN—Advertiser, age 24, having eight years' experience in the lumber business in London timber broker's office and in Eastern Canadian mill, is open for permanent position, preferably with concern just commencing operations; bookkeeping, sales, measuring, etc.; thoroughly competent; highest references. Disengaged November. Box 290 Colonsist. 011

WANTED—Situation by steady young man, used to farm and dairy work. Particulars preferred. 205 Colonsist. 010

WANTED—Position in office or as secretary or tutor. Highest possible references. Would accept small salary. Box 261 this office. 01

## PERSONAL

WEALTHY YOUNG LADY, alone, wishes gentlemanly correspondents; object, early marriage. Address Marie, Box 107 Oak Park, Ill. s10

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED?—Marital union paper containing hundreds of advertisements marriageable people, many rich, married free. The Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio. s10

## WANTED—AGENTS

AGENTS WANTED all over Canada to take orders for made-to-measure clothing. No experience required. We have an established trade and need more men. To look after it. Canada Tailoring Co., Toronto. s14

## LOST

LOST—A small gold pocket and chain, with initials "H. E. H." on one side, and on the other a small diamond. Finder please return to 110 Michigan street, Ry. Co. Would accept small salary. 01

LOST—A brindle Aberdeen terrier bitch; trap collar. Reward. Mr. Grahame, Rockland avenue. 015

LOST—Red enamel watch, open face. Reward if returned to 118 Douglas street. 014

LOST—From Oak Bay car, about half past seven Monday evening, a large washing. Return to Gln Wan, 184 Government street. 013

LOST—A black Gordon setter pup, 4 months old, brown feet. Return to L. Goodwin, Queen's Market, and receive reward. s23

FOUND—On Belcher street, a package of bedding, etc., marked "Armstrong, Liverpool." Apply to B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co., 52 Government street, Victoria. 015

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## ENTERTAINMENTS

SALE OF WORK—First Presbyterian Church Ladies' Aid annual sale of work, Tuesday, 17th instant, afternoon, and evening, in the schoolroom of the church. Admission free. 015

SOCIAL DANCE—The Companions of the Forest will hold a social dance in Sir William Wallace Hall, Thursday, Oct. 19. Admission, 25c. 015

## TO RENT—ROOM AND BOARD

TO LET—A large, comfortably furnished room, for gentleman, with or without breakfast (no children). 8 Superior street. 015

TO LET—Comfortable rooms and good board; moderate terms. Apply 45 Menzies. 012

TO LET—Two housekeeping rooms; also a suite with kitchen and pantry. 120 Vancouver street. 01

## FOR SALE—PROPERTY

FOR SALE—100 acres of timber land; good location; also a serviceable buggy. For particulars apply to 17 Spring road. 015

FOR SALE—On Cornish road, 5 miles from Esquimalt, 100 acres, 25 cleared; orchard, 60 trees, all bearing; house, rough outside, dressed inside; 2 good barns, root houses, sheds and every convenience required on a ranch. Wish to sell as self and wife are getting too old to manage. Will dispose of everything, including 14 head of cattle, 9 cows in calf, heifers and steers, 7 months old, Shorthorn bull; 1 good team; position permanent; no capital required; previous experience not essential. Address Branch Manager, 325 Dearborn, Chicago. 015

Wanted—A man to start milk business. Will pay \$20 a month and percentage; close to city; must be reliable man. Box 278 Colonsist. 015

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Situations Wanted—Male

Storekeepers' Sales posted daily; involve and monthly statements; position delivered; accounts adjusted or balance sheet prepared by professional accountant. Terms moderate. W. care of Y. M. C. A., City. 014

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Wanted—Position in office or as secretary or tutor. Highest possible references. Would accept small salary. Box 261 this office. 01

Wealthy Young Lady, alone, wishes gentlemanly correspondents; object, early marriage. Address Marie, Box 107 Oak Park, Ill. s10

Would You Marry If Sued?—Marital union paper containing hundreds of advertisements marriageable people, many rich, married free. The Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio. s10

Wanted—Agents

Agents Wanted all over Canada to take orders for made-to-measure clothing. No experience required. We have an established trade and need more men. To look after it. Canada Tailoring Co., Toronto. s14

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